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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,046—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING
Official Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Tramway and Transit Companies; the Routes to the principal towns of Northern, Central, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-8
2-0 12-0		24-0 13-0
5-0 13-8	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palme	25-0 27-
8-0 18-0		39-0 19-0
4-0 18-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	34-0 12-0
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"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
P. & O. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th April.
P. & O. BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th ,,
P. & O. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
P. & O. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
P. & O. MIRZAPORE	3943	600	H. Harvey	2nd May
P. & O. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
P. & O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4028	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
P. & O. COROMANDEL	4300	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
P. & O. SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
P. & O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
P. & O. ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
P. & O. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
P. & O. SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked P & O proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	18th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
P. & O. THAMES	4200	800	W. A. Seaton	27th Mar.
P. & O. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	16th April.
P. & O. CALCUTTA	3325	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steamboats
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steame s will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
TO			1st June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK by Indian Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11 March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ION	B. Vidos	3,300	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Boganovich	3,800	550	21st April

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th April 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on Board.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	14th April.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb, 1890.

S. S. "HINDOO," Class 100 A 1, 300 Horse Power nominal, steaming 15 knots per hour, is OPEN to Charter (if inducement offered) for Passenger trade. Persons desirous should apply
Messrs. KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co.,
Fort Bazar Gate.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 6th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrun Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA" 1,450 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th March, 1890. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th proximo.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, Cabin plans &c apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bomba

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of DUBLIN" 3267 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 15th April. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on deck amidships, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely ropean.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 24th February, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECLECTIC REMEDIES FOR FEVER, &c.

TREACHER'S ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

For the prevention and cure of Fever (*intermittent or remittent*), Ague, and other Malarial Affections.
DOSE.—For Adults, a tablespoonful; for Children, a teaspoonful, every three or four hours during the interval from fever.
At the commencement of the hot stage a brisk aperient should be taken.
Per bottle—As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & Co.'s CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE.

This Tincture has met with remarkable success in the treatment of fevers and other malarial affections so common to residents in a tropical climate.
It is more particularly adapted for fevers, remittent and intermittent, jungle fever and ague.
DOSE.—Adults, one teaspoonful; Children, 10 to 20 drops, every three or four hours during interval of fever. It may be taken in water, or water to which a little sugar has been added.
Per bottle—Rs. 2

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

Prepared according to the Original Formula.
Per bottle—Re. 1-12.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF QUININE.

This preparation has been found most efficacious in cutting short the course of the disease; as a preventive is also exceedingly useful.
In bottles at Rs. 1-4 and 2.
DOSE.—One teaspoonful, three or four times a day. As a preventive—One teaspoonful night and morning.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BATH SPONGES.
Very Durable, Cheap and Soft.
KEMP & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.
A CERTAIN AND NEVER-FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
NEW FLUID
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

AFTER a few applications, Sunburn, Freckles and Roughness of the Skin disappear; it quickly removes all cutaneous eruptions, and renders the skin soft and white.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.
New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Falker of Salisbury.
A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.
And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with a Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.
For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their SODA-WATER GODOWNS are completely fitted with entirely new Machinery and Apparatus of the most modern and approved kind; they are, therefore, in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.
The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating, and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.
To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with; therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.
AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, *to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles*, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn, the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the Gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.
Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

N. B.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. cannot sufficiently warn Consumers of Ærated Waters against the evils resulting from bad, dirty, and often unwholesome Corks used over and over again by petty manufacturers.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VINTAGE CHAMPAGNE, 1884.

WE are now shipping GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE of the celebrated 1884 Vintages. The Wine is in superb condition and is described by a Connoisseur as "particularly good" even for 1884 Wine.

Giesler's for India Brand Champagne 1884.....per doz. Qts. Rs. 60.
Do. Do. Do. ..... ,, Pts. ,, 34

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Large size, for Carriage, from 8 as. each. SPONGES. Large size, for Bath, from 8 as. each.

TOOTH, HAIR, BATH AND NAIL BRUSHES
TOILET REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTIONS.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

PERFECT FITTING RIDING AND SPORTING.
COMFORT IN THE SADDLE."— BREECHES.

WHIPCORD, the best Chipping Norton, various shades	Rs.	26 0
THIN BEDFORD CORD, soft and elastic, Drab and Colours	,,	26 0
STOUT BEDFORD, for District use and hard wear (*Karki*) and Colours	,,	28 0
SOFT OLIVE AND BROWN VELVETEEN CORDS	,,	24 0
THIN WHITE BEDFORD, a most perfect material	,,	40 0
THIN RACING WHITE KERSEY, very elastic	,,	38 0
WHITE AND DRAB TWILLETTE, "forPolo," &c.	,,	20 0
DRAB (*Karki*) DERBY CORD TWILLETTE	,,	20 0

BUCKSKINS FOR STRAPPING KNEES AND SEAT.
GAITERS of the above materials, from Rs. 10. BOXCLOTH GAITERS, from Rs. 14.

CASH OR V.P.P. DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE=12½ PER CENT

HOAR & CO., { BREECHES MAKERS, } BOMBAY.

WHY SHOULD WE CARE FOR INFLUENZA OR ANY OTHER FEVER?
READ THE FOLLOWING UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL
FROM THE "JAM-E-JAMSHED," THE LEADING VERNACULAR PAPER :—
4th March, 1890.

"NEARLY 80 HANDS of our establishment were suffering, one after another from FEVER. At this crisis, we made FREE USE of Dr. BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, an infallible remedy and a well known specific, which WORKS WONDERS in cases of FEVER and AGUE, and we feel unbounded pleasure to announce that it proved WONDERFULLY EFFICACIOUS in each case.....So from our own experience of the immediate cure it affected on our men, we most willingly recommended this medicine for public good."

BATLIVALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE, as BATLIVALLA'S AGUE PILLS, may be had from Dr. H. L. BATLIVALLA'S MATOONGA DISPENSARY, Dadur. Also of Messrs. KEMP and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., &c., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per Bottle.

P. VUCCINO & CO.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

HAVING arranged to continue their Business, their CHARGES for PHOTOGRAPHS will be at the GREATLY REDUCED RATES already published. Terms Strictly cash.
Studio open daily ..... from 9 to 4
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MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
ALL KINDS OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ANEROID and MERCURIAL BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, HYDROMETERS, HYGROMETERS, RAIN AND WIND GAUGES;
also every description of
CHEMICAL AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
FOR ANALYSIS AND LABORATORY USE.
PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.
KEMP AND CO. LD. BOMBAY.

THE PIANOFORTES
BY
MESSRS J. BLUETHNER OF LEIPZIG

ARE acknowledged by Professionals to be the finest toned PIANOS ever manufactured, and we guarantee them to keep in tune for a longer period than even the highest priced PIANOS.

The PIANOFORTE FACTORY OF MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER is the largest in Europe and turns out over 3,000 Instruments yearly, which is equal to 250 monthly, 10 daily, or one PIANO every working hour of the day.

We beg to invite Inspection of the second Shipment of these splendid instruments, just to hand.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE AT
MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE INDIAN EMPIRE AND BURMAH FOR
MESSRS. J. BLUETHNER'S
WORLD RENOWNED PIANOFORTES.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! TRADE MARK. VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
19 ESPLANADE. BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.,
NEW SEASON'S STOCK.
HELMETS AND SUN HATS
NOW ARRIVED.

	Rs.	a.
ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT Drab Felt HELMET, felt under brim, well ventilated, good, strong, and lasting	10	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB HELMET with BULGE, extra wide brim	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA STOUT White Drill Shooting Hat, body of cork and felt, really good and useful	13	8
ELLWOOD'S TAN HUNTING, as above	13	8
ELLWOOD'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, finest White Drill	13	8
HAWKE'S REGULATION HELMET, covered, fine White Doeskin	20	0
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab and Fawn, latest shapes	14	8

LADIES'

CANTON DRAB FELT, similar in shape to Melton, a splendid protection	8	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB MELTON, fine Felt, with extra Wide Brim, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB FELT HELMET, the new Shape, well Ventilated and light lined Silk, and Velvet pad	13	8
ELLWOOD'S HELMET, covered fine White Drill, splendid protection, lined Silk, and Velvet pad	15	8
TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC DAILY.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS' MATINEE
Children, under 12.....Free | Adults.....Ans. 8.

ON MONDAY
THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY
We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink MASKED
As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most HANDSOME "BON BON"

At the earnest request of our Friends OUR DANCE PROGRAMME Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission : End and Balcony Rs. 5. Front Row Rs. 4 ; Second Row Rs. 3 ; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Register your names and Secure your tickets early.

THE steamer STRATHMORE has arrived from Glasgow, and is discharging in the stream.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
WALSH LOVETT & CO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 4th to Monday the 7th proximo, both days inclusive, these days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 28th March, 1890.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH,
APOLLO BUNDER
SPECIAL REVIVAL SERVICES
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT 8 p.m.
REV. J. H. SCHIVELY, M. A., PREACHER.
A cordial Welcome to all

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING will be held THIS AFTERNOON, at the Society's Rooms 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p. m. when the following papers will be read ;—
PAPERS TO BE READ, &c.
Note on BRANCHING TREE FERNS, by Mr. L. de Nicéville.
BOMBAY GRASSES, by Dr. J. C. Lisboa.
LETTER from Mr. R. E. CANDY, C.S., with reference to the destruction of the PHURSA (*Echis carinata*) in Ratnagiri.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS
TO
FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS
THROUGH
THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY
ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta)	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras)	Rs. 36	
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J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums, Scrap and Photo.	Manilla Cigars.
Bath Tubs Travelling.	Neilgherry Teas.
Bent wood Furniture.	Photographic Materials.
Burmah Cheroots.	Pianos, Lipp's.
Cameras.	Piano Stools.
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Cooking Stoves.	Smoking Mixtures.
Counterpanes, Bed.	Snuffs, Taddy's.
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Fusee Boxes, Silver.	Tobaccos.
Fusee Vestas.	Toilette Sets.
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Havannah Cigars.	Travellers' Requisites.
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Lenses, Best makers.	Wax Vestas.
Lipp's Square Pianos.	Whist Markers.
Luncheon Baskets.	Wide Angle Lenses.

Special Catalogue forwarded on Application to
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!
Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by
MALARIA
Such as CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.
A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.
☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.
Price per Bottle 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT
F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASIL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES,
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above Original "Mission" Tiles, first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.
Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight.
Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Hips, &c.
Sample Tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by
WARDEN & Co.
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
SQUIBB'S
DYSENTERY DROPS.

IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a pecupt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.
Price per Bottle 2s., or Re. 1-4.
TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS AND AT
F. S. MADON & COMPANY,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that subject to the Sanction of Government, the PEOPLES' FAIR on the Esplanade will remain open for three days longer than the period originally fixed, *i.e.*, until THURSDAY, the 3rd April 1890.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DOCKS SUPERINTENDENT WANTED,
Salary Rs. 800 a month with Rs. 50 conveyance allowance and Free quarters.
To be on probation at first for a short time to learn the duties, on Rs. 500 a month.
Applications, with "copy" of testimonials, to be sent to
A. SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.
25th March, 1890.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY BILLS or TELEGRAPHIC transfers on the following treasuries are now available at the Accountant General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there,
Surat, Dhulia, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Dharwar, Ahmadnagar, and Rajkote.
A. F. COX,
Accountant General.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., LD.
ધી મદ્રાસ ઇંડીનાઈટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 16th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 31st March, 1890, at 3 p.m., at the registered office of the Company No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—
1st.—To receive, and adopt the Audited Account and Balance sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
2nd.—To Declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Luckmidas Walji as a Director.
4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration
By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કુંપની.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th March, 1890.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 31st March, 1890, both days inclusive.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 " "	do. 500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps of 20 c. p.	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 2, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
De. WIRE " 1 anna "
F. FISCHER & Co.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, Meadows Street, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND MILLOWNERS.

SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
High Court Suit, No. 258 of 1887.
Pranjivandas Samuldas and others.....Plaintiffs,
vs.
Govind Ramjee.....Defendant.
Under instructions of the receiver in the above suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.—
All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
The piece of land, situate on the east of the station, admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.
The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.
Both lots will be sold together or separately, as may be found convenient or advisable.
For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.
Dated this 19th day of February 1890.
FOR SALE.
Just unpacked a consignment of Austrian bentwood furniture, from the original maker by Thonet, such as bedroom and dining room chairs, rocking, revolving, nursing and easy chairs, teapoys and round Tables, &c., also
SEWING MACHINES
of well known leading Manufacturers of England and Continent, in great varieties of System
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, March 31, 1890 Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KANDAWADY LANE

On SATURDAY, 12th April 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bala Anantajee, Receiver of the late Byce Sookerbae, Daughter of Mr. Balcrusna Govindjee and wife of Mr. Bala Anantajee, the following Landed Property viz: All that piece or parcel of Land or ground being part of the cast Vithulwady, situate without the fort of Bombay, at Kandawady Lane, on the south side thereof in the Mhoolesh war Division of the Island of Bombay formerly and now in the possession of the said Balaji Anantajee containing by admeasurement 118 (one hundred and eighteen or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by Kandawadi Lane aforesaid, on the south by the property of Chimnabai, widow of Trecum Shanker, on the east by the property of Gopinath Narayan and on the west by the property of the said Chumpubai, and are assessed by the Collectors of Revenue and Taxation under old Nos. 140, new No. 1137 old survey No. 519 new No. 7672, and assessed by Collector of Assessment under ward D, No. 776, street No. 41. Further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANDORA.

On SUNDAY, the 13th day of April, 1890 at 4 p.m. Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Battliwalla the following valuable landed property :—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground and batty fields grass land, together with the messuage or dwelling house, outhouses, coo room, stables, wells and mango and other trees standin, thereon, commonly called or known by the name of "Feroz Bandi" situate at Bandora in the Taluka of Salsette in the district of Thanna, containing by admeasurement 84,194 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the vacan ground lying to Bhundaree Koonaree and Antoae Manoel de Monte and others, on the south by the property of Antoae Manoel de Monte and others, on the east by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and on the west partly by the road leading from Gaorebunder, and partly by the public road, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mr. Peroshaw Framjee Battliwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Wadia and Ghandy, Solicitors to the Mortgagee.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD AND TO THE WEST OF THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On MONDAY the 14th day of April 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr Jamsetjee Karaka, and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. Anne Hemingway, the following valuable Landed Property viz.
All that piece of Fazendary land being a portion of Augerbaug situate on the East side of Tardeo Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 101, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388, new Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new survey Nos. 7 49, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of the said Manekjee's Estate Contractor and on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 656 square yards or thereabouts, together with all erections and buildings standing thereon. Abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Janardhun Gopal Esq. mortgagee's Attorney on any day previous to sale and at the premises on the day of the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANK STREET, OUT FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 15th day of April 1890, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, & Co.,, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Mortgagees Lalljee Doongersey and others, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hajee Sailey Mahomed Hajee Mahomed, the following landed property viz. All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground together with the Messuages tenements or dwelling houses built thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the eastern side of Tank Street in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1643 New No. 8,698 old Survey No. 2393 and New No. 1,028 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 401,405,613 Street No. 143,127,121,131, and 36 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Public passage, on or towards the West by Tank Street, on or towards the North by Mustamsha Tank, and on or towards the South by passage containing by admeasurement 2169 square yards or there abouts and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of tenants of the said Hajee Sailey Mahomed Hajee Mahomed. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, Mortgagees' Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 31st March, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 30 HOGSHEADS OF BEER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st inst, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Old Secretariat Office, on account of the concerned—
30 Hogsheads, each, 52 Imperial gallons Still, Coulson's Beer.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant at 11 a.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public AUCTION at their rooms—
10 Bales Grey shirtings.
5 " Dhoties.
6 Cases Prints.
2 " Flannel.
2 " Satin Prints.
2 " Assorted Colored silk satin,
1 " Enamelled ware.
1 Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Frans Rubinstein Stuttgart.
1 Mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by the London Music Publishing and General Agency Co. Ld.
On account of the concerned.
1 handsome black and gilt border new dinner service in 215 pieces.
By order of Marwaree Jumnadass Kedarmull and on account and at the risk of Laloo Moolchund—
21 bales each 400 lbs grey yarn, of Jadowjee Ragojee Mill, No. 10.
On account and at the risk of Marwaree Shriram Sewdutroy—
25 bales each 400 lbs grey yarn of Mahaluxmee Mill, No. 12.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Rahimtools Motun.
2 cases satin of superior quality in different colors.
On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Hajee Esmail Hajee Molodina.
1 case white nansooks.
AT 2 P. M.
1 handsome new round shaped victoria.
1 strong office shigram.
1 handsome double seated brougham,
1 handsome strong bay Arab galloway, 14 hands, 5 years, broken in harness and saddle,
1 strong built landau with a handsome grey Arab horse and harness.
A few Sussorah and Shanghai fowls.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st April at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, valuable and handsome black wood and teak-wood household furniture of the 1 best designs and best workmanship, made by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, Cabinet-maker, consisting of drawing room suits of different pattern, lined with rich velvet tapestry, magnificent drawing room cabinets, dining room, bed room and library furniture, China and Satsuma large size flower jars, handsome bronze figures and busts, rich Persian carpets, &c., &c.
Detailed catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Liquidator, Fancy Goods Trading Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Company's shop in Medows Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 3rd April at 1 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of ladies' fitted bags, plush handbags, velvet, Oxford and glass painted photo frames, gentlemen's purses, velocipede horses, writing desks, magic lanterns with slides, musical work boxes and albums, dressing cases, jewel boxes silk fans, cricket bats, mechanical and steam toys, chess boards and men, Downey's photos of leading actresses and Royal Personages, scent bottles, dolls, game boxes, inkstands, vases, frames, toilet sets, birthday and wedding cards, macraine thread, colour boxes, toys, glass show cases, cupboards, &c., &c.
The property will be on view four days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN HORMUSJEE LANE AT LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY the 12th April at 4 p.m. the undermentioned valuable landed property viz.—
All that piece of Fazendaree ground together with the 2 storied dwelling house standing thereon situate on the south side of Hormusjee Lane at Lower Colaba containing by admeasurement 370 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward ward No. 759 and street No. 6-8 and bounded on the east by the property of Manockbai oranjee Nanjee, on the west by the property of Merwanjee Dalal occupied as police station, on the north by the aforesaid Hormusjee Lane, and on the south by the compound wall of the Gun Carriage factory.
The property is in the occupation of 3 or 4 European families, and yields a monthly rental of about Rs. 110.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, March 31, 1890.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double, Rs. 20. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

THIS COMPANY now also issues POLICIES on RENT on the same terms as for Buildings or contents,
For further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., to consider the resolution of the Committee of the Association that in the present state of the industry, it is desirable that the spinning mills of Bombay should be closed eight days in each and every month during the next three months, weaving mills, during that period, not to spin any bundling yarns for eight days a month,
Millowners, who are not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 25th March, 1890.

THE HINGUNGHAT MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held on SUNDAY, the 30th March 1890, at 1 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company at Hingunghat.
Business :—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1889.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect two Directors who retire by rotation but are elegible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 17th to the 30th March, 1890, both days inclusive.
By Order,
KESHEO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.
Hingunghat, 9th March, 1890

THE JIVRAJ BALOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, at its Registered Office, Nos. 304—306, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 31st March 1890, at 1 P. M., to transact the following business :—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account, for the year ending 31st December, 1889.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th instant to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.
Bombay, 15th March, 1890.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 615 OF 1889.

NARSINGDAS RAMNARAYEN, JUMNADAS RAMSOOKH & GORDHUNDAS HURRIRAM of Sarwal (near Ajmere) Marwadi inhabitants, carrying on business in Bombay under the name, style, and firm of RUGHUNATHDAS JUGGONATHDAS by their Moonim Ramvaluah Ramnarayen of Bombay, Marwadi inhabitant, residing near Momudavi, without the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BHERUDAS SHIVLAL & RAMPARTAB SHIVLAL of Mongana near Chittore in Oodeypore in Rajputana, carrying on business at Moongana, under the name, style and firm of SHIVLAL BHERUDAS.....Defendants.

WHEREAS by decree made herein on the 16th January 1890 the Defendants were ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs Rupees 4,621-3-3 for debt and interest, and Rupees 549-15- for costs and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent- per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment.
And whereas by warrant of attachment before Judgment dated 23rd November 1889 the following moveable property was attached namely :—Five chests of opium (Malwad) containing about 560 lbs. altogether.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY the 31st March 1890, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant for sale dated 3rd March 1890, put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the Government Opium Warehouse No. 6, near the Custom house, Fort, the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree &c., &c.
Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 13th day of March 1890.
JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. PESTONJI & RUSTIM.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

(BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.)
TAXIDERMISTS AND NATURALISTS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.
H. E. GENERAL SIR FRED. ROBERTS, Bart., V.C. G. C. B., G. C. I. E, R. A.
Commander-in-Chief in India.
H. H. The Lieut-Governor the N.-W.-PROVINCES and OUDH.
&c. &c. &c.
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.
NATURALISTS.
TAXIDERMISTS, TANNERS, FURRIERS, ZOOLOGICAL AGENTS, &c., &c.
"Entire Mammals, Birds, Fishes and Reptiles set up"!
Heads of Animals, &c., set up and mounted ! !
Skins cured and tanned ! ! !
Skins mounted on cloth or made into rugs ! ! ! !
Skins and Furs and trophies supplied at reasonable rates.
FLIES, Beetles, &c., in cases.
Live Stock of every description supplied at shortest notice.
Agents to William Cross, Esq. Zoological Merchant &c., Liverpool, England, and others.
For Price Lists, &c., apply
SYDNEY CARLETON & Co., BOMBAY.
Head Office and Showrooms, 4, Medows Street, Fort
Workshops and Offices, 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla
Godowns, &c., Gilder Street, Grant Road.
Agencies at Madras, Ceylon, Calcutta, Allahabad, Umballa, Pondicherry, Dresden (Germany), Liverpool and London, (England.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,
Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.
THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.
DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.
MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock", 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.
PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 43 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts,
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co. Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs, 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.
Detailed List of Prices and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

NOTICES.

AGENT WANTED.

A LONDON FIRM OF MERCHANTS AND GENERAL EXPORTERS (at present doing a trade with India) are desirous of developing their connection therefore require an energetic and influential Representative for Bombay and district. Applicants must be in a position to introduce sound business as well as Buying agencies. To a man of influence this is an opportunity to create a profitable working Agency. Advertisers have been established in the City of London nearly a century, and have valuable credits with English and Foreign Manufacturers. References would be given (and) required) to leading Indian Traders and any of the Banks. Applications to be made, with full particulars in strict confidence, to Delhi, care of JOHN HADDON &Co,'s Central Advertising Offices, 3 and 4, Bouverie-street, London, E. C.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets. Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.
HADOW & CO.
Manufacturers and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
ANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION,
(School of Art, Esplanade).

THE Conversazione which is open to members only, (each of whom can admit two ladies), will be held at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1890.
The Exhibition will be declared open at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th, by H E. the Governor.
Rare Specimens of Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese Art on view.

	Rs.	a.
Tickets of Membership	10	0
Season Ticket	2	
Admission	0	8

To be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

ROYAL WARRANT.
By APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-in-CHIEF of the BOMBAY ARMY.
HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post.
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INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1890.
Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of comm

BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

ames.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bom-	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	215
Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Madras	10,000	100	all	5 pr. ct.	930
ancing					
ance.					
	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Bank..	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Mercan-					
	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
and					
ghai					
ing Cor-					
on	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
Bank					
	37,390	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
Oriental					
	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Ginning	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
(Kurra-					
	220	1,100	1,100	60	700x
	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
	187	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	110
Cawn-					
Press Co,					
	500	200	200	16	90
	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
Press					
Manfg.					
	400	250	..	..	195
	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
	330	500	all	50	525
and					
	450	450	500	60	420
	240	450	450	45	410
G. and					
Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
	1,000	125	125	10	90
Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
	1,000	250	all	25	1774
	1,200	500	500	45	525
	4,000	125	125	11	85
of					
	500	500	500	40	325
(Bel-					
	500	500	50	60	500
	300	500	500	25	500
and Pan-					
Co	100	1,500	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	480
	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ash-	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
down	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Pile &					
Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
Co., Ld	625	60	185	Nil	45
Land					
and Building					
Co, Ld				6 p.c.	6½
Flour					
Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	715
Ice Co.					
	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
& Bur-					
Trading					
Corporation..	1,000	3,500	180	Rs.	3,100
(2nd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	780
Municipal					
				p.c.	103
Spg Co ..	1,000	500			..
Cotton Madras					
	3,000	100	100	Rs.	8
Deccan Paper					
Co	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nil
Canal and Nor-					
thern India					
Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Spice & Co.Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaran-					
tee & Surety-					
ship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind					
Gold Mining					
Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Parachee					
Matherage	500	250	250	...	75
Soap & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	363
Kacka & Co.,					
	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Sister Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt.					
Security Life					
	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	200
Oriental Loan					
Assn	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Fort Canning					
Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	360
Flour					
Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co.,					
	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Bounty & Co.,					
	1,000	100	..	0 p.c.	100
Woollen and					
Cotton	1,000	...	90	...	80
Cotton and					
Land	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Thacker and					
Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,210
Tanner & Co.,					
	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Insurance India					
	000	1	125	Nil.	35
Cassaboy &Co					80
Cowasjee & M.					
Petit	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Ahmedabad Manu-					
facture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	410
Albert Edward					
Mills	1,000	500	500	20	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	58
Ballarpur S & W					
Co., Ld. (Bel-					
gaum)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay Unit-					
ed	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton					
Manfg. Co ..	600	500	500	25	390
Central India..	3,750	500	500	45	800
Dharamsey Rom-					
bay Mills....	600	1,000	1,000	40	810xd
Connaught					
Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Godavari Land &					
Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Goculs Mills ...	800	1,000	1,00	Nil.	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Hamin Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Jacob	2,100	500	all	15	465xd
Jacques Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	420
Jam Mills ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Jamsetjee	875	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
Jaganghat					
Mills	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and					
Bailloughs ..	1,500	500	500	15	460
Kalyanmal	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Khatau Manfg.	6000	1,000	1,000	50	830
Kaiser Graves.	1,100	500	500	15	510
Mahomed Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Mathuradas Manu-					
facturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
Meyer Baloo ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Mandvi	750	1,000	1,000	3	560
Muthanagum					
Manuf. Co....	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Mazagon Mac-					
kinnon	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Morarjee	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Muttra Spin-					
ning & Weav-					
ing	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	665
Narsi United.	300	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Nowroojee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Nusserwanjee					
Khoobb Shahi					
Mills (Gul-					
burga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Ramchandra Jee					
Yesse	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,045
Sassoon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Shamji Jocul-					
dass	1,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Shahaji My-					
soor & M					
Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Swadeshi	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
Tata Great					
Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	545
Tata	5,725	625	625	10	312½
Peoples India.	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Western India					
Agency					
Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Princess of					
Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Ahmedabad	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Advance Mills.	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Bloomfield	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Becharaji India.	1,000	600	500	15	130
Gordhan Mah-					
abhai	1,212	250	25	12½	275
Gun Mills, Ld..	1,330	250	250	Nil.	255
Kohinoor Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	525
Lakshmi Mills.	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	25	390
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	375
Queen Mills....	800	1,000	1,000	50	6 5
Ripon Mills.....	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

I. P. R. Gt b per ct	...	410	All	at 5 p.c 2,550
B. & C. I. R. Gua-				
t d 5 per cent.....	...	4 18	...	at 5 p.c 420

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer," for it WILL POSITIVELY RESTORE IN EVERY CASE GREY OR WHITE HAIR to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "RESTORERS." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold Wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Lord Reay lays Foundation-stone of Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, 5 p.m.
Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, 4 p.m.
Madras United Spinning and Weaving Mills, 3 p.m.
Jewraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Mills, 1 p.m.
People's Fair, Esplanade.
Revival Service at 8 o'clock, Bowen M. E. Church, Apollo Bunder.
The Indian Temperance Association, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 to 8-30 to 11 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th :—King Arthur (s), from Busreh. On the 29th:—Massilia (s), from Shanghai ; Hongkong (s), London ; and Kt. Errant (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 29th :—H. M. S. Crocodile, for England ; Wistow Hall (s), Antwerp ; Zingara (s), Colombo ; Persia (s), Liverpool ; and Kt. of St. George (s), Dunkirk. Yesterday :—Henry Bolckow (s), for Persian Gulf.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.—The duplicate collection of felt and embroidered woollen rugs, which could not be shown for want of space, will be displayed on a special stand, and sold to-day.

THE SANITARY EXHIBITION AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—We are asked to announce that by special request the exhibition of water-works and sanitary appliances in connection with the Victoria Gardens Fete will be kept open till Saturday next.

PORTRAITS OF THE PRINCE.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd send us another admirable portrait of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor and suite, taken at Government House, Malabar Hill, on Thursday morning. Mr. Vuccino informs us that he too has been permitted to take several photographs of his Royal Highness.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—The annual soirée of the Indian Temperance Association will be held this evening at 8-30 p.m., in the Money School, Dhobi Talao. There will be a grand lantern exhibition, singing, and addresses by Mr. Frederick Sessions, of Gloucester, and the retiring and incoming presidents. The latter office is filled by the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang, C.I.E.

PROFESSOR SCORGIE.—After a faithful and long service, Professor Scorgie retires from the service from 1st May next. He will be greatly missed in Poona, and his loss will be particularly felt by the students of the College of Science. With a view to enjoy preparatory leave he has resigned his seat as a Municipal Commissioner of the City from the 1st proximo. —*Deccan Herald.*

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of Moorlidhur Booda, aged 12 years, the son of Booda Dola, a mendicant, now in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. About 2-15 p.m. deceased, while attempting to cross Carnac Road, opposite the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, in front of a car, which passed over the child's head, killing him on the spot. The inquest stands adjourned till to-day.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at 5-45. The following is the programme :—

Quadrille	Pantomime
Gavotte	Charming
Valse	Manolo
Selection	Falka
Valse	Souviens Toi
Galop	The Polo
	Coote.
	Boggetti.
	Waldteufel.
	Chassaigne.
	Waldteufel.
	Martin.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE FAIR.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway will play the following programme at the Esplanade Fair this evening :—

Quadrille	Pantomime.
Valse	Happy Thoughts.
Selection	Reminiscences of Wales.
Valse	The Distant Shore.
Overture	Polinto.
Valse	Brindes Naits.
Russian Dance	Reg. March.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COLUMBIA RINK.—There was a large gathering at the Rink, on Friday night, of the officers and men of the Royal Navy. There was great excitement during the tug-of-war Army *vs.* Navy. There were two heats, and the sailors came off victorious in both heats. There was also an ½ mile race Army *vs.* Navy. There being nine entries the race was run in two heats. J. Freniman, painter of H. M. S. Boadicea, won the 1st heat by ½ lap and L. C. Turner, Middlesex Regt., won the 2nd heat by ½ lap. The final heat of firsts was then run, L. C. Turner winning by ½ lap. The Grand Mask Carnival, which is to be held on the 7th April, will no doubt be a success, and as it is to be the last Carnival of the Season, names should be registered, and tickets obtained as early as possible. There not being sufficient competitors on Saturday night for the three-legged race, a two mile race was run instead. There were three entries, Mr. Downing winning by ½ a lap. For the Backward Race of 5 laps there were only two entries namely, Mr. Graffe and Mr. Rosenstein, Mr. Graffe won easily by ¾ lap.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, on board the s. s. Thames, lying in the Victoria Dock, respecting the death of Thomas Hill, the refrigering mechanic of that ship. About 7 a. m. on Friday, he complained of a pain in his chest, while he was in the machine room. He was working hard at the time, and was told to see the doctor. Just before 6 p. m. on the same day he was found lying dead on the combings of the door of the machine room. The verdict was, "That the death of Thomas Hill was caused by heart-disease."—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, respecting the death of a Mahomedan girld, aged 14 years, named Naseebun, the daughter of Isak Boodoo, a dealer in sarees, and the wife of one Ismail Peer Mahomed, a weaver, residing at Ripon Road. Deceased suddenly became ill and lost consciousness about 8-30 or 9 p. m. on Friday, and died before any medical assistance could be obtained. The jury on the evidence of Dr. Sidney Smith, the Coroner's Surgeon, gave the following verdict—"That the death of Naseebun was caused by dropsy of the heart."

WHO BUILT THE CRAWFORD MARKET?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Who wrote the Iliad and who built the Crawford Markets are two questions as to which considerable diversity of opinion seems to exist.

I leave the Iliad in other hands, but as Mr. Justice Bayley last night said Mr. Crawford himself built the markets, but Mr. Crawford in a speech (see Maclean's Guide to Bombay) said Mr. Emerson, the then well-known architect, built them, they cannot both be correct. The facts of the case are simply these. Sir Bartle Frere determined that these markets should be built, and gave the ground for them to the town before Mr. Crawford was appointed Commissioner. Competition plans were sent out from England, which I pointed out were unsuited for the climate, and I then drew out the market as it now stands, but found that I was not an architect, and as Mr. Emerson, who had just arrived in Bombay, was a pupil of the late Mr. Burgess, the eminent architect, I asked Mr. Crawford to allow me to call him in to do the architectural portion of the work; and this was done.—Yours, &c.

RUSSEL AITKEN.
Formerly Exec. Engineer for the City of Bombay.
March 29.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

MEMBERS of the above committee are kindly invited to attend a meeting to be held this evening at Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee's, Breach Candy, at 5.

The following are further subscriptions :—

	Rs.
Mrs. Nowrojee N. Wadia	100
Mrs. Alston	50
Mrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee	50
Mrs. R. M. Sayani	50
Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee	25
Mrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee	20
Miss N. Manockjee	25
Mrs. Casidass Amerchund	15
Mrs. Tarachund Sitaram	15
A. S. Sassoon, Esq.	10
Mrs. Jumnadass Koshaldass	10
Mrs. Toolsidass Bugwandass	10
	380
Add previous subscriptions Rs.	1,945
Rs.	2,325

INSPECTION OF BOMBAY RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

THE annual inspection of the Bombay Rifles took place on Saturday. The Regiment was formed in line on the general parade ground at 5 p.m. and received Colonel Collingwood, 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment, with a "general salute." After the Inspecting Officer had inspected the officers N.-C. officers, and men, the Regiment was ordered to "break into column to the right," and the rifles and accoutrements were inspected. When this was finished line was formed to the left, then "quarter column by the right on No. 1," and the Battalion went past the Inspecting Officer in "column." When the third flag was reached, the leading company was directed to "change direction to the left," and the Regiment formed line on the original alignment. The Senior Major then came to the front and did the manual and firing exercise, which were well executed. The Commanding Officer then retired the line and having fronted, changed front to the left on the left company. This retirement and the succeeding advances and retirements in line were particularly well done. The men then fired two volleys by half battalions and one battalion volley ; the volley firing was good. The line then advanced and the order was given "advance in echellon from the right." After the echellon had marched some distance the bugle sounded the "alarm," company squares were formed, and the men prepared for Cavalry. The company squares were promptly formed, and no time was lost in fixing bayonets, and preparing to receive Cavalry. The order was then given to reform companies and form line on No. 6. The Senior Major then took command, and ordered a retirement in line,—an advance was then made in column of half battalion right half battalion directing. After a short advance the orders were given "half," "deploy to the left," followed by "quarter column by the left on No. 1." The company Commanders were then ordered to drill their companies. After several company movements had been done, the "assembly" was sounded, and the companies formed quarter column facing North. The Inspecting Officer made a short speech, after which the Regiment was dismissed. In the evening the officers had a number of guests to dine with them at the Esplanade Hotel.

The following was the parade state :—

Distribution.	Officers.	Sergeants	Band and Drums.	Rank and File.	Total on parade.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total strength of Companies.
A Company .	4	5	17	56	82	7	...	89
B „ ...	4	4	3	29	40	16	1	57
C „ ...	...	4	4	47	55	18	2	75
D „ ...	2	5	2	50	59	14	...	73
E „ ...	3	6	2	44	55	16	...	71
F „ ...	3	4	3	48	58	8	1	67
G „ ...	1	4	4	19	28	6	...	34
H „ ...	...	4	14	38	56	8	...	64
I „ ...	1	4	...	40	45	10	...	55
K „ ...	...	4	...	23	27	4	...	31
L „ ...	1	4	...	71	76	9	...	85
Total ...	19	48	49	465	581	116	4	701

The following officers were on parade viz :—Lt-Col the Hon'ble L H Bayley, Major R S Brown, Capts T W C Leathem, (Adjutant), J P Baird, E F Nicholson, G Lund, R A Willis, G P de Saone, A F Soundy, (Paymaster), Lieuts W Jefferies, T M English, T A Savage, T W English, J P Cornforth, D J Sharp, F A Rowland, and Jones, 2nd Lts H R H Wilkinson, J Kenny, and R G Snell

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

DUNCAN ROSS was on Saturday again placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Polica Court, charged with having made use of a false document, knowing it to be such, when he made use of it. Mr. Little prosecuted, the accused being undefended. It will be remembered that upon the last occasion of the hearing of this case, Mr. Pitman, Superintendent of the Telegraph Department, gave evidence, coinciding with the information which was published in these columns some time ago. The first witness called on Saturday was Surgeon-Major Banks. Examined by Mr. Little he said he received a certificate on March 14 from Mr. Pitman, stating that the accused was suffering from fever, and required leave. He returned it to Mr. Pitman, at once telling him that the signature was not his. He identified this certificate. (Shown certificate.)

Cross-examined by the accused, he said he had been in charge of the district, since December 19. All officers, Government servants, were treated at the dockyard by him, if they presented themselves. He was there between 10 and 12. He kept a record of the medical aid given to all Government servants. His apothecary could produce them. He frequently granted certificates to medical employes. He could sign a certificate under no other circumstances but illness. He had a record of each case in which certificates had been granted. There was only one kind of printed form that he was in the habit of signing, as far as he could remember. It would depend entirely upon the case, whether or not he granted a certificate without any form. He could not recollect whether he had ever done so. He had not the faintest recollection of ever having seen the accused before. Previous to his transfer to the Government Dockyard, he did not remember having ever granted him a certificate. Counterfoils were kept in the office. Two certificates were found by Mr. Little which he handed to the accused. The witness upon seeing them said he thought they were genuine. They had been signed by him. Records of all certificates were kept. The only assistants he had in his dispensary at the Dockyard were the apothecary and a compounder. The former had no power to grant certificates. He was not aware that he had ever done so. His signature had never been doubted upon any further occasion. He had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Dowson, late Superintendent of the Bombay office. He had no recollection of that officer having once written to him, sending him a medical certificate, the signature of which was doubted.

Mr. Little asked the witness whether the form of application was always accompanied by another form, attached to it. He replied that it was. The upper part was filled in beforehand, the rest when the applicant's certificate was granted. The lower part being given to him.

Surgeon-Major Banks submitted that he desired to protect himself by saying that he had no moral doubt that the signature was not his, but he might possibly be mistaken.

Joseph Farrell, an apothecary in charge of the Dockyard dispensary, said that the usual practice was for an official to bring with him an application form, signed by the Telegraph Master on duty, for the Superintendent. Occasionally the lower half only of the form was brought. He had been careless about keeping some of the upper forms, he thought. If there was no upper application form, no record was kept. Dr. Banks generally relied upon him, as to small cases, and occasionally did not see the applicants. Shown the certificate in question, he was quite sure that it was not genuine. He had records of the certificates but he had none for Ross's certificate. He was sure that the signature on this certificate did not resemble that of Dr. Banks, and if the certificate had gone through his hands, the writing in the other part would have been his, and it was not. He was acquainted with Ross. No certificate had been given to him except the duplicate of a certificate, dated February 6. It was given to him on March 1. On February 6 Ross had come to the dispensary with a signaller named Lillywhite, who was insolent to him (witness), and this circumstance enabled him to fix the date. After some further evidence had been heard, the case was adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 28th March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·852
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·7
Dew Point	68·9
Relative humidity of Air	·671
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·7
Minimum oc. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·1
General Directions of Wind *a*	NW, NNW, NNE, ENE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	401

a From midnight to midnight.

THE BOATING ACCIDENT AT DHURRUMTER.

THE Coroner resumed the inquiry, on Saturday afternoon, at the Morgue, into the circumstances touching the deaths of Venoo and Heeree, Hindoo women, aged 50 years respectively, when further evidence was recorded :—

Mr. Joseph Augustus Shepherd, owner of the Godavery, said the vessel went to Dhurrumter on the 19th instant about noon. She was late returning that evening. Shortly after 8 p.m. that day the witness received a report that the *tarifa* which was used for embarking passengers at Dhurrumter, had in turning round in tow of the launch, filled with water. I have seen the *tarifa* which is now in use at Dhurrumter. It consisted of two boats each about 25 feet long, and about seven or eight feet broad. They are fastened side by side with a wooden platform. It is railed all round, with an opening on each side for shipping and unshipping persons, cattle, and conveyances. It belongs to Government, and I hire it when I require it, from a Government contractor who has the ferry across the river. The Godavery is in the habit of going alongside the pier twenty-two to twenty-four days in the month. In the remaining days she has to anchor about two miles beyond Dhurrumter for want of water. The 19th instant was a day she could not go alongside the pier. We have used the *tarifa* for a great number of years, and it never before filled or upset, and has always worked satisfactorily, and it has not been damaged. I think it is a safe craft for the work it is put to. I think it is safer than a boat, and I have been on board of it. The *tarifa* is specially built for carrying passengers, cattle, and conveyances. It also carries labour-carts, and is not unserviceable. It has already been a difficulty with us, and a danger to passengers having to embark in boats at Dhurrumter. We never pay Government Rs. 50 per mensum for going alongside the pier. This pier should be moved further down the river, say two miles, where steamers could go alongside always. It is impossible to build steamers, with a lighter draft of water, which would be seaworthy in crossing the harbour during the south-west monsoon.

Bana Cheeta, commander of the steam-ship Godavery, said :—I ply my ship every day between Bombay and Dhurrumter. On the 19th instant my steamer was at anchor outside, three miles from the pier at Dhurrumter, because the water was low. About 4 p. m. that day the company's steam-launch was coming towards my steamer and was towing the *tarifa* loaded with passengers, and she was also carrying passengers. She came to within 50 yards of my steamer, and was turning to get alongside, when I lost sight of her. Almost immediately I heard an alarm and ran on deck, when I saw the *tarifa* had sunk and filled with water. I do not know how many persons were in the *tarifa*. I sent off both my boats, and one of them brought off 20 persons, and the other five persons. The steam-launch let go the *tarifa* and brought her passengers to my steamer. The two deceased were brought on board by the use of my boats, and were both alive, but both died in about an hour. Nothing was done by me for them. The *tarifa* will accommodate 33 persons. The wind was blowing strong from the north on that day. I have seen the *tarifa* working for 23 years, and it never filled before. I did not ask the tindal of the steam-launch how the *tarifa* had sunk, and I cannot say why it sank. There was 8 feet of water where my steamer was anchored. There was no gale on that day ; there was a strong wind.

The jury, after further evidence, returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths of the two deceased were caused by their having been accidentally drowned in the sea by the filling up of a *tarifa* with water whilst going with passengers to a steamer.

SURRENDER OF CAPTIVES BY THE HAKAS.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer*, dated Haka, 21st March, says :—

The party of Gurkhas, under Captain Rundall, which was sent down from Tashon Ywama to Sibaung, arrived there in a sorry plight, having had a most unexpectedly severe and trying march. Captain Rundall reports that the road is very bad and in places dangerous. This party will go on to Fort White, when the headquarters of this regiment will relieve the 42nd Gurkha Light Infantry, who are returning to Assam. The left wing of the 4th Gurkhas, now hung up somewhere on the Koladyne, will garrison Haka during the rains. General Symons has offered to go across to General Tregear and bring these 350 Gurkhas over, and is awaiting an answer to his offer. Not a word has reached us yet regarding the garrison of Haka or any posts on the line between Haka and Kan during the rains ; but time presses and arrangements are being made in anticipation. The Political Officer at Haka is hoping for relief or, at all events, for three months' leave ; but it is very doubtful if his services can be spared. The new post at Haka is assuming shape, and the buildings are rising. There are 600 to 700 men engaged on it daily : but, owing to the gr at scarcity of building material, it will take quite two months more to finish everything up square. All the mythun brought away from the Tashon Ywama as revenue and fine have been branded : they form a fine herd of cattle, and are much admired as they graze round the post.

A telegram of the following day's date says:—The Haka headmen have to-day surrendered 27 captives, which makes a total of 45 obtained from this tribe. Some of this last lot of women have been in captivity for many years. They have husbands and families, and have no wish to leave their present houses. After assuring ourselves that they are really married and comfortable we intend to send them back to their Chin friends. Although Chin raids are accompanied sometimes by great atrocity, the lives of captives are not unhappy when they become reconciled to their new state. They are treated well. The Hakas evince much interest in the construction of the new post, which progresses slowly owing to the difficulty of procuring materials. The most important objects of our expedition having been attained, General Symons has set himself to reducing the number of troops and coolies, so as to enable the Commissariat to get up rations for the post during the rains. This morning a party of 70 Borderers, with two officers and over 100 weakly coolies, went off, and as soon as General Tregear's wing of the 2-4th Gurkhas has been got through a further reduction of the cooly establishment will be possible. We shall be sorry to lose the Nagas and Khassias, who, under Lieutenant Hildrebrand, have done splendid work with this expedition.

A later message says :—We have been endeavouring to form a Chin cooly corps for work during the rains, but have met with little success. The Chiefs seem willing enough, but they say their hold on their people is too slight to enable them to give any guarantee to supply them regularly, although they will do so on occasion. Since our return from Tashon Ywama the improvment in our relations with the Hakas has been fully maintained. Captives are being brought in daily—our total is now 59—and we fully expect to get the rest without recourse to harsh measures. Some of the captives show no desire to return to their friends, and all say they have been treated with kindness.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Williams, 2nd Lt, Beng, R A, on med cert. from England.
Acklow, Lt Col, Beng, the Con. Rangers.

MARCH 29.

Carson, Surg, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Browne, Lt, Beng, 2nd Border, to rejoin, to Chakrata
Howell, Surg-Maj, Bo, I M S, on fur. to England
Hogg, Col, Bo, Offg Dy-Gr Q Mr Genl Bo Army on duty, to Mahableshwar.
Faulkner, Lieut, Bo 2nd Grenadiers, on fur, to England.
Marrett, Capt, Being Commissariat, on duty to, Mhow.
Piers, Capt, Bo, 3rd Bo L I, on fur, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 31st March, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Vol. J. Albert "D." Coy leave of absence for three months from 29th March to 29th June 1890.

2. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo, at the Volunteer Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

THE Americans have a torpedo boat of quite a new type. It is so arranged that the explosive is left at a designated point, and then the boat at once turns automatically out of danger. This boat carries storage batteries, and can attain a speed of twenty-five knots.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, March 29.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

| STATIONS. | Baromet

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED —Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B," care of this office.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SERRIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms at 4 p.m., THIS DAY.

WANTED.—A smart GODOWN KEEPER with a Knowledge of Customs work. Apply "B" care of this Paper.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best makers. GEYER & Co., Ld, Bombay.

BODEGA COMPANY'S CHOICE WINES FOR SALE to Close a consignment. A few cases of St. Julien, Chateau Battailly, Grand Pay, Hant Sauterve, Sherry, and Port.—Apply to BULL, BEVAN & Co. Ld.

AUCTION SALE.—Splendid opportunity for Capitalists. Two valuable plots of ground about 40,000 square yards near Mahim station. Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, by SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co.

LOST.—A DIAMOND EARRING, on the Illumination night, at the Church Gate Station. The finder will be handsomely rewarded. Address "N. J.," care of this Paper.

PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET IS on the left of the Main entrance to the Fair.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate, MARCKS & Co., Limited.

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LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 23, Medows Street, Bombay.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone's Circle, Fort.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFENAUER and Co., Fort.

REGULATION GLOVES.—For Wear with Khaki 2 Buttons and Thumb pieces as Horse Guards, scale 1 pattern, Rs. 4 per pair. New consignment now landed.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay† Poona and Secunderabad.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

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HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean, wholesome, and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use. Prices on application.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE Available. Rooms light and airy combined with good table and cleanliness. Apply 2 Clare Road Byculla. Terms moderate.

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CLEARANCE SALE of Surplus Stock of very Rare and Useful Books in all Branches of Literature at Reduced prices. No reasonable offers refused. Splendid opportunity to form ones own LIBRARY —HORMUSJI SORABJI and Co., Booksellers, Bombay

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2; Postage, 4 Annas.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.—*Continued.*

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway,

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomica appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
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S. N. KOYAJI'S
AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA.
With Testimonial from Messrs. HALL and KNIGHT, Authors of the Elementary and the Higher Algebra, and many other Professors.

MR. HALL says:—You seem to have gone most elaborately through the text of Todhunter and our own Book, and I do not know that there is a single essential point overlooked by you. If an Indian student cannot master the elements of Algebra after reading your book, he must abandon the study as one very unprofitable.

Mr. KNIGHT, says:—The explanation are very clear and the illustrations well chosen. In particular the Section on Symmetry, p. 15, on article No. 307 on p. 97, and p. 190 are valuable additions to existing text books. I wish the Book the great success that it certainly merits. . . . . I ought to add that many of the solutions of the Examination Papers are remarkably ingenious and worthy of attentive perusal.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
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THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO.· LD.
and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government tamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
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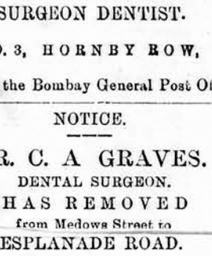
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.

The APOLLINARIS CO., LIMITED, London, beg to announce that, as numerous Aperient Waters are offered to the public under names of which the word "HUNYADI" forms part, they have now adopted an additional Label, comprising their Registered Trade Mark of selection, which consists of a RED DIAMOND.



This Label will henceforth serve to distinguish the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER SOLD BY THE COMPANY from all other Aperient Waters.

DEMAND THE DIAMOND MARK,
and insist upon receiving the HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER of the APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, London.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

CONSOLS advanced ⅛ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 97⅜; and the Discount Market keeps comparatively easy, though no further change in rates had been made. About £225,000 in gold had been paid into the Bank of England. The Indian Council allotted four lakhs of extra wire Transfers on Madras yesterday, at 1s 5 1-16d, which is the same rate as was obtained for the extra Transfer on Wednesday. A further advance of 1-16d in Bar Silver is reported by Reuter, making the price 43⅞d per oz; but Thursday's quotations for Rupee Securities are repeated in each denomination. Indian Sterling Loan also was unaltered at 107½. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on India at six months' sight remained at 1s 4 9-16d. In Paris, Rentes were unchanged at 88; but Exchange on London was a shade lower at fcs. 25·21. To-day's message from London reports extra sales of Council Transfers on Calcutta, says three lakhs at the previous rate of 1s 5 1-16d, and two lakhs at 1s 5 3-32d.

No further advices are to hand regarding Seeds and Wheat, and those markets are presumably unchanged. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,330,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the end of last week. Coffee in Mincing Lane was quiet at a decline of 1s. in Mid.-Plantation, and 2s. in Medium Mysore, at 102s. and 103s. per cwt., respectively.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, all round, last evening, but with spot and arrival prices quite unchanged, the total Sales having reached only 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. The day's Imports were 17,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet. To-day the Liverpool Market was steady, Surats quiet; the sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. Both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. Yesterday's Sales were increased by 2,000 bales, making the total 8,000 bales.

The weekly figures wired from Liverpool show a material expansion in business in Cotton since the previous Friday, the total Sales having been 22,000 bales greater, at 54,000 bales. The trade, apparently, took nothing again; but the amount forwarded was 9,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 62,000 bales. The week's Imports were heavy, running up 100,000 bales, or 34,000 bales more than were imported during the previous six days. The total Stock had become greater by 30,000 bales, and, as it stood yesterday, was 264,000 bales heavier than at this time last year, and 196,000 bales above the figures for 1888. The total visible supply was about the same as last week, a decrease of 10,000 bales only being apparent; while of East Indian Cotton alone there were 57,000 bales more in sight. Compared with last year's figures, the total Visible Supply shows an increase of 114,000 bales, while it is practically the same as in 1888 at the same time; and in the case of East Indian Cotton an increase of 46,000 bales and of 128,000 bales as against last year and the year before, respectively, is shown. There has been no movement to speak of in spot prices during the week under review, and, with the exception of an advance of 1-64d. in the nearer positions, American Arrivals are also unchanged. The rate for Mid.-American in Liverpool yesterday was 7-16d. higher than it was at this time last year, and ⅜d. above that ruling in 1888.

The spot price in New York returned to 11 7-16 cents yesterday, June futures remaining at 11·48 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, making the week a rather lighter one than last year, though slightly heavier than for 1888. The total Receipts from the opening of the season now show an increase of 339,000 bales, compared with those for 1889 for the same time, and of 440,000 bales as against the year before. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,810,000 bales against 6,800,000 bales visible last week. No change in New York prices is reported to-day. The Receipts were 4,000 bales compared with 12,000 bales last year, and 7,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	40,000	47,000	36,000
,, exports to U. K.	36,000	15,000	31,000
,, ,, Continent	31,000	43,000	24,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept 1889	5,534,000	5,195,000	5,094,000
,, exports to U. K. do.	2,455,000	2,317,000	2,276,000
,, ,, to Continent do.	1,879,000	1,656,000	1,505,000
,, Stock in the Ports	395,000	575,000	697,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,740,000	2,625,860	2,713,450
,, Surats	552,000	546,190	421,450

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,110,000	846,010	914,060
,, London	15,000	13,000	21,000
American afloat	109,000	136,000	90,000
East Indian ,,	95,000	122,000	63,000
	1,323,000	1,117,010	1,088,060
Price of Mid.-Americans	6¼d.	5 11-16d.	5¾d.
,, Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4¼d.	4 5-16d.
Difference	1¾d.	15-16d.	1 1-16d.

The Banks, Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have been closed to-day for a Native holiday, as also have the Wheat and Seed Markets. In

COTTON there has been a little doing, and purchases, aggregating some 1,000 bales, are reported, consisting of Bhownuggur at Rs. 218; Julgaum, at Rs. 197; Broach Ginned, at Rs. 247½-51; Catchi, at Rs. 207; Naggur, at Rs. 216; and Barsee, at Rs. 224 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	12,872 bales.
Wheat	20,184 cwts.
Linseed	31,127 ,,
Rapeseed	7,916 ,,
Gingelly	5,912 ,,
Poppy seed	952 ,,
Groundnuts	7,558 ,,
Castor seed	2,589 ,,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 29.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Thibet (extra) left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MARCH 28.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with homeward mails, left here at 10 a.m. to-day.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 28.

The A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Medusa, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MARCH 30.

The French mail steamer Oxus, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market was quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8¼ ,,	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70¼
4½ per cent. ,,	71¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅞d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	3,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	100,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	17,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,110,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	101,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London.	15,000	,,

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 29.

10 p.m.	77·2

SUNDAY, MARCH 30.

6 a.m.	75·3
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	85·4
4 p.m.	84·5

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DE SOUZA—March 30, at No. 18, Mount Road, Mazazon, the wife of Dr. J. A. de Souza, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

YOUNG—March 27, at Jubbulpore, John Allan Young, the only son of W. Young, Principal Jubbulpore College, aged 19 years and 9 months.

ZAOBA—March 29, at her father's residence, near Thakorewa, Sonoobai, wife of Gajanand Narayan Zaoba and only daughter of Nanu Narayan Kothare, Solicitor, aged 21 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—March 22, at Cambellpore, the wife of Lieut E D Cameron, Royal Art llery, of a son.

HEBBERT—March 21 at St Bernard's, Simla, the wife of F B Hebbert, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DIVER—MARSHALL—March 25, at the Cathedral Lahore, by the Revd T F Dale, MA, Thomas Diver Lieutenant, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, eldest son of the late T Diver, Esq, M.D., of 2 Onslow Place, South Kensington, to Katherine Helen Maud, eldest daughter of Colonel C H T Marshall, R S C.

GOVE—JOHNSON—March 12, at St Andrew's, the Kirk, Madras, by the Rev William S Archibald, Senior Chaplain, Samuel Frederick Gove, Sergeant, D C L I, to Ruth Abigail, 4th daughter of Mr Scott and Jean Dalrymple Johnson, and great grand-child of Colonel Dalrymple, of Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—March 21, at Jamalpur, E I R, Marjorie Stuart, youngest daughter of James Stuart and Caroline Forster Brooke, aged 13 months and 12 days.

KEARNEY—March 20, at Dalhousie, Madame Kearney, Principal, Saint John's School, Dalhousie.

ROBSON—March 21, at Amritsar, Minnie, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr and Mrs Robson of Dalhousie and Madhopore, aged 18 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890.

ON Saturday afternoon the highly successful fete in the Victoria Gardens was brought to an effective conclusion by the distribution of prizes by H. E. Lady Reay to exhibitors in the Flower Show and the Horse and Cattle Show. The public interest in the fete was unabated, and the Gardens were crowded by Europeans and Natives. Mr. Rienzi Walton's fine pavilion, raised from the ground as by magic, gave abundant space for the display of flowers, ferns, and foliage plants, while supplying in the centre of the Gardens an agreeable and welcome shade to the thousands of sight-seers. In the Pavilion Lady Reay distributed the prizes in connection with the Flower Show. It was particularly noticeable that men and women of the Borah or trading caste whose mercantile instincts contribute so much to the prosperity of the city, and who, leading laborious lives, are seldom seen in ordinary public gatherings were present in large numbers, and appeared to be much interested in the display of flowers, plants, fruits, and vegetables. The close of the Flower Exhibition was marked by a procession of the malis of Victoria Gardens, who had entered into a competition amongst themselves for the best bouquet, Lady Reay being asked to decide between them. An astonishing display of large and really beautiful bouquets was the result, and her Excellency being in some difficulty in choosing among so many fine floral exhibits, acted upon the happy suggestion of Mr. Ollivant, and accepted them all, to the great joy of the malis, and the bouquets were handed over to Captain Phayre, and despatched to Government House. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the indefatigable chairman of the Flower Committee, in a felicitous speech thanked Lady Reay for her kindness in presiding, and gave warm acknowledgment of the generous co-operation afforded by all those who had contributed to the success achieved. Lady Reay then proceeded to the Horse Show, where with the assistance of Sir Charles Sargent and Colonel Wilson, the prizes were distributed to the successful exhibitors of horses and cattle. Mr. Ollivant at the conclusion of the distribution, appropriately thanked the patrons of the Flower and Horse and Cattle Shows—amongst whom were H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. E. the Governor, Admiral Fremantle, Sir George Greaves, General Budgen, Captain Hext, the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, and the Princes and Chiefs of Western India—for the cordiality and zeal with which they had aided in the work of organization. We publish in another column a report of this cordial and graceful expression of thanks. The only omission is that which is due to the organising mind and indefatigable labour to which the conception and the successful carrying out of this inaugural fete of the renovated Gardens, the new development of which will be historically associated with the presence of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor in Bombay, is mainly due. We need not here recall all the names to which the Municipal Commissioner so cordially referred as the shades of evening closed over a very brilliant and memorable scene. The energy and goodwill displayed by the Municipal Executive in making the necessary arrangements for the Horse and Cattle Show are evidenced by the fact mentioned by Mr. Ollivant that the ground on which that Exhibition was held had to be levelled up several feet, on land only purchased within the last two months. Mr. Benson pushed this work through. This fine addition to the area of the Gardens will furnish an admirable site for future exhibitions of the same kind. Mr. H. Phipson whose activity and initiative have done so much for the reorganization of the zoological collection and the rehousing of the animals with has brought into the work his enthusiastic associates of the Natural History Society and has accomplished in the Victoria Gardens all that was contemplated in connection with the projected Zoological Garden in Chaupatty, to which circumstances proved unauspicious. Colonel Nutt whose long and triumphant series of agricultural shows in Kathiawar has done so much for the material advancement of the great Province to which Mr. Ollivant is about to proceed, contributed largely to the success of the Horse and Cattle Show. Princes and Chiefs generously sent their exhibits from immense distances, from Beluchistan in the north to Mysore in the south, and they have deserved well of the city of Bombay. Mr. Ollivant in the course of his remarks, while doing full justice to the successful labours of Mr. Marshall and Mr. M. C. Murzban, the Presidency Executive Engineer in organising the general illuminations, justly claimed that not only at the Victoria Gardens but in the Fort and on Malabar Hill the city has taken a leading part in the recent festivities, and the Municipal illuminations were second to none, where all were so good. Sir Charles Sargent expressed a hope—which there is every reason to believe will be justified by the result in that—the future Agricultural Exhibitions will be held at annual or biennial intervals in Bombay, and thus contribute to the improvement of the breeds of horses and cattle, and promote emulation in horticulture. It is satisfactory to find that the Gardens have been daily thronged by a large and interested public during the successive days of the fete. The funds obtained by payment at the gates will on certain days of the week be devoted to the further improvement of the Gardens, and especially of the zoological collection. The receipts have been considerable from this source during the last few days. Mr. Pearson of the Municipal Staff, who has had the control of the entrances and exits, deserves credit for the efficiency and smooth working of the arrangements improvised for the occasion. In order to comply with a desire generally expressed to provide the children of the vicinity with an ample play-ground with sufficient shade, the whole of the large space between the centre gates and the ornamental arches has been separated by a railing from the inner gardens and appropriated to the free use of children and others. The Victoria and Albert Museum thus remains accessible to the non-paying public on three days in every week and on all native holidays the Gardens improved and augmented as they are are open to the public free; on the reserved days the well-to-do readily pay for admission and thus contribute to the Gardens funds which are expended on additional attractions which will make the Gardens a place of popular resort worthy of the city.

A TELEGRAM was received from London on Saturday announcing that Government accept a motion—presumably made by Mr. Bradlaugh—for the production of the letters of district officials who had protested to the Secretary of State against the breach of the indemnity given by the Government of Bombay to certain of the Mamlatdar witnesses in the Crawford case. The protesting officers are understood to be the Hon. Mr. Moore, at present acting Member of Council, Mr. Propert, at the time of the protest a Commissioner of Division, Mr. Ommaney, and Mr. Keyser, Collector of Kolaba. More than one of the protesting officers emphasized their protest by tendering their resignation to the Secretary of State, alleging the very practical reason that after this breach of guarantee the confidence of the subordinate native servants of Government in the administration has been so seriously weakened that none of them will hereafter run the risk of losing his appointment by bearing testimony against departmental corruption. We need not, however, anticipate the publication of what will, we venture to predict, prove to be the most important Parliamentary paper that has yet appeared in connection with the Crawford case. It will go to prove what we have contended all along that it is not in native opinion that the Secretary of State's weakening of the hands of the Bombay Government has awakened most dissatisfaction, but amongst high European officials, to whom the confidence of their subordinates in Government is a matter whose practical importance presses itself upon them daily and hourly. The public, when they have this correspondence before them, will see in it a demonstration of competent and responsible opinion somewhat more worthy of notice than a certain demonstration in favour of a discharged servant of Government to which a Judge of the High Court, with such conspicuous tact, contributed the other evening.

THE affairs of the State of Bhownugger have been so greatly brought into prominence lately by the detractors of the administration of the State that it may be well to call attention to the pointed way in which Lord Reay, at the unveiling of the Thakore Saheb's bust of the Queen-Empress at the Victoria Technical Institute last week, referred to that Chief, whom he characterized as "one of her Majesty's most loyal feudatories." Remembering that recent attacks upon the State which impugns not only the character of the Thakore and of his chief advisers, but that of the administration of the State, and aimed especially at discrediting the Council of State that was formed a few years since, the Governor's testimony to the way in which Bhownugger affairs are being managed by the ruler and his council is noteworthy. "His Highness the Thakore," Lord Reay said, "has shown on this as on various other occasions that he desires not only to be the enlightened ruler of his own State, but that he also desires to associate himself with movements which are meant for the benefit of Native States as well as of her Majesty's subjects in this Presidency." Then, turning to Prince Albert Victor, his Excellency proceeded: "Your Royal Highness has quite recently been able to judge of the good government of Bhownugger, where the heads of departments have been wisely formed into a Council which, under the Thakore's supreme control, meets to secure financial efficiency and administrative unity." The question of the efficiency or otherwise of the administrative arrangements that have been at work in Bhownugger for the past two years is one upon which the Bombay Government are peculiarly in a position to judge, and seeing that much of the mud lately thrown at individuals connected with the State has fallen upon the Council as such, Lord Reay did a public service in bearing his testimony to the good work that is being done by it.

THERE were points in Mr. Justice Bayley's speech, however, to which it is more pleasant to call attention. For instance there is the passage in which he referred to the advantage derived by Princes of the Royal House from personal familiarity with the actualities in India and in Bombay. In this connection, he elicited loud cheers by the vigorous language in which he referred to the good that has been effected by the words in season spoken by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught "the other evening at another place," pointing out that this noble and unequalled harbour is utterly defenceless under present conditions, seeing that there are no proper guns on the batteries and forts and no crews for the gunboats and torpedo-boats. Mr. Justice Bayley's hope that these words of the late Commander-in-Chief would bear their fruit in London whence the orders to remedy this grave grievance must come, has already been realised. The telegraph has informed us that Sir James Fergusson has stated in the House that the strictures of his Royal Highness were justified by the fact and that measures will at once be taken to supply the men and the guns which are required to make Bombay secure against external attack. A contemporary which felt so grieved at the publicity which we gave to this remarkable pronouncement by the late Commander-in-Chief, will be pleased to note that the Government at home, and the Press of India, and the Commander of the Bombay Volunteers, are united in their recognition of the great public value of that timely pronouncement, to which our contemporary would feign have given the sacred secrecy of tea table tattle.

MR. B. M. MALABARI goes to England by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator which sails to-morrow. One of the most hard-working of Indian publicists, he has long been in need of the rest and change which a six months' holiday in England will give him, though his friends in India, who have long urged the journey upon him, know well that even in his holiday he will work hard in the cause for which he has laboured so devotedly. He will find in English society many men and women of influence upon whose help and sympathy in working for the cause of social amelioration in India he can confidently count. It is of some advantage, too, that at a time when the political aspirations and capacities of the Indian people are being more freely discussed in England than they have been for some time past, politicians at home should have the opportunity of consultation with an Indian gentleman whose views upon these matters have always been characterized by moderation, discrimination, and practical good sense.

H. E. THE VICEROY sent a telegram of condolence, couched in the most sympathetic terms, to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, on the occasion of his recent bereavement. Sir Dinshaw, thanking Lord Lansdowne, prayed to God to spare his Excellency such a domestic bereavement. The Viceroy, in acknowledging this reply, expressed his pleasure that he was enabled to join his condolence with congratulation on Sir Dinshaw Petit's having been honoured with a baronetcy. His Excellency added that Lord Reay recommended Sir Dinshah for that title, and he had much pleasure in forwarding it for the favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government with his complete approval.

THE Great Indian Peninsula Railway have arranged to take over the working of the Wardha Coal State Railway, which is forty-six miles in length, from Government, in July next. Hitherto Government have had to keep up a separate staff for the management of the line, so that it is expected that an economy will result from the new arrangement, the chief feature of which is that the G. I. P. Company will work the line at a percentage based on the working expenses of its own system.

THE Viceroy, we are informed, has written a letter to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, thanking him for his services in India, and expressing a hope that he will always lend his strong support to the Government in matters concerning the security and well-being of India.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Greaves left Bombay from the Victoria Terminus by the Poona mail train on Saturday afternoon.

MR. K. M. HEERAMANEK gives an evening party in honour of Lord and Lady Reay at his residence, "Bella Vista," on the 7th April.

FROM the 15th to the 21st instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 224 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 290 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 314. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 5 from cholera, 3 from small-pox, 12 from measles, 91 from fever, 39 from dysentery, 13 from diarrhœa, and 137 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 37·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 40·9 per 1,000 per annum.

THE *Deccan Standard* says:—With that public spirit for which his family is justly distinguished Rajah Murli Manohur, following the lead of the late Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk has promised to give two silver medals annually to St. George's Grammar School—one to the girls for proficiency in English, the other to the boys for proficiency in science. We also learn that the Rajah's liberality has extended to the Nizam College, to which he has offered a gold medal to be competed for on conditions to be settled hereafter.

MR. SAMUEL SMITH is always Mr. Samuel Smith, observes a contemporary, and if he were suddenly to inform an English audience that Anglo-Indians drove their Aryan brethren in their dog-carts, no one would be greatly astonished. It is no surprise, therefore, to find him telling the House of Commons that in Bombay very young children work eighty hours a week to the extreme detriment of their health, and that factory managers in Bombay, "who have had experience of slavery in South America," say that such slavery is mild compared with that which exists in the factory system of Bombay. What one would like to know is the name of the Bombay manager or managers who have been imposing on Mr. Smith. The globe-trotter as globe-trotter is perhaps fair game for the Anglo-Indian wag; but when he has a seat in Parliament, the sport is dangerous. When the friend and ally of the Lancashire mill-owner has got it into his head, as Mr. Smith has, that the success of the Indian cotton trade in recent years and the falling off in the exports from Lancashire are solely due to the longer hours of labour in Indian factories, he is apt enough to imagine slavery without being plied with "yarns."

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN told a representative of the *Rangoon Times* that he thinks he has arranged matters so satisfactorily that the miners at the Ruby mines will no longer smuggle the best gems out of the company's hands. A statement that the Company were the only parties allow

...GRAMS.

...GRAMS.]

...ONE IN AMERICA.

...UNDRED LIVES LOST.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

...that something like fifteen ...been lost as a result of the ...

...s have been isolated, and it is feared ...

LONDON, MARCH 30.

...to property caused by the cyclone ... Louisiana is estimated at three million pounds.

ACCIDENT ON A TRANSATLANTIC STEAMER.

TWO DAYS' JEOPARDY.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

The steamer City of Paris, with a thousand passengers on board, was towed into Queenstown to-day.

An explosion of a cylinder had made a hole in the bottom.

Boats were ordered in readiness, but the vessel floated for two days through incessant pumping.

The admirable behaviour of the crew calmed the passengers who all arrived safely.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George have arrived at Coburg.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A MILITARY BALLOON.

BERLIN, MARCH 30.

A military balloon which ascended from Berlin collapsed over the forest of Posen. A soldier who was in the car was killed, and a Captain of Engineers who was in charge had his legs broken by the fall.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Prince Bismarck and his family are staying at Friedrichsruhe.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

General John Yorke, C. B., Colonel of the First Royal Dragoons, is dead.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD DUFFERIN'S MINUTE.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Mr. Smith, replying to a question in the House of Commons, declined to produce Lord Dufferin's minute, dated 6th November 1888, because it would be inexpedient and prejudicial to the public service to do so.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The following is the result of the race for the Grand National :—

Ilk	1
Pan	2
M. P....	3

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION TO THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 30.

Last evening H. E. the Viceroy distributed prizes to the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, and paid them a high compliment on their present state of efficiency.

THE AMBAN.

The Amban with his suite left Calcutta yesterday.

THE SIMLA FIRE.

On receipt in Calcutta, of the news of the fire at Simla, H. E. the Viceroy telegraphed to the Deputy Commissioner on the 24th instant, expressing sympathy with the sufferers, and placing Rs. 1,000 at his disposal in aid of any relief fund.

The Deputy Commissioner, while gratefully acknowledging his Excellency's gift, has now intimated that a public meeting will be held on Tuesday afternoon at the Simla Town Hall for organizing relief measures.

EXAMINATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 30.

It has been recently ruled, after much discussion, that an Indian Volunteer Officer is eligible to enter for any of the examinations in foreign languages that are held for officers of the Army. The case was raised by a Volunteer Officer of the East Indian Railway Corps, who wished to submit himself for examination in Russian.

MAULED BY A TIGER.

Mr. King, Forest Department, has been badly mauled by a tiger in the Betul district, of the Central Provinces. It is hoped he will soon recover.

MR. SPENCER, THE ÆRONAUT.

Mr. Spencer could not make his promised ascent in his fire balloon at Allahabad, on Saturday evening, as the balloon caught fire while being filled. He estimates his loss at £150. He has telegraphed for his monster balloon from Calcutta, and promises an ascent in it next Thursday.

LADY DORMER gave a most successful fancy ball at Cairo on the 12th, which was largely attended. The feature of the evening was a lancers of "devils and angels." The former presented a most satanic appearance, dressed entirely in black, with horns and long tails. The angels, who were all chosen for their beauty, were clothed in pure white and wore golden halos. Lady Abingdon, Sir James Dormer, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Bonynge, Majors Maxwell and Chapman, and Mr. Gorst were amongst those who took part in it. Lady Baring's beautiful costume, copied from an old picture, was greatly admired, as were also those of Miss Harbord (Red Riding Hood), Mr Paget (as a Rajah, blazing with jewels), Mrs. Elwin Palmer (as Mother Hubbard), and Lady Sykes (*poudrée* in white satin as Winter); Lord Dunmore and his daughters, Sir Villiers and Lady Lister, Lord and Lady Ruthven, Lord Hastings, Sir John Fender, Lord John Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Legg, Major and Mrs. Anstruther Thompson, and Riaz Pasha were to be seen amongst the gay throng.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent writes :—As everybody is aware, between the hereditary legislators of this realm and the senior member for Northampton there is no love lost. A friend of mine met a well-known Member of the House of Lords a few hours after Mr. Labouchere had come into conflict with the Chairman of Committees, and asked the peer if he had heard of the hon. member's suspension. "I am glad he has been suspended," was the reply, "he ought to have been suspended by the neck years ago." Those who ought to know consider that Mr. Labouchere's seven day's exclusion from the precincts of the House of Commons—under the new rules he could not even as an elector be admitted to one of the public galleries to hear Mr. Gladstone's speech—or rather the unsavoury business out of which his punishment arose, did good service to Mr. Bolton among the working men and the lower middle classes. It may be an open question whether Mr. Labouchere was well advised in calling attention to the Cleveland-street case, and some of those who are inclined to censure him most are to be found on the Liberal benches ; but it is hardly fair to say that his sole object was to win votes for Mr. Bolton. Lord George Hamilton went to St. Pancras on Saturday night, and delivered himself of an indignant onslaught upon Mr. Labouchere. It seems that while Mr. Labouchere was speaking the noble Lord asked an honourable member who was sitting near him what was the meaning of that "horrible burlesque," and why their time was to be thus wasted. "Oh, don't you know, what it is done for ?" Lord George tells us, was the reply. "It is to influence the North St. Pancras election." The First Lord of the Admiralty—Mr. Labouchere, imitating Lord Beaconsfield's celebrated *mot* about Viscount Cross, says he never can remember whether Lord George is First Lord or War Secretary—added that this was the universal opinion of the House. Possibly, but it must not be forgotten that long ago Mr. Labouchere declared his intention of bringing the question under the notice of Parliament at the earliest opportunity. It was currently reported in the lobbies on Friday night that the mysterious individual from whom Mr. Labouchere received his information about the interview at King's Cross Station between Sir Dighton Probyn, head of the Prince of Wales's household and the Marquis of Salisbury, was a very illustrious personage, but there seems to be no doubt now that it was Sir Francis Knollys. There was no impropriety in Sir Dighton asking for, and Lord Salisbury granting, an interview. Considering the reports that were passing from mouth to mouth in clubland at the time, it was only natural that Sir Dighton should have gone to the fountain source for information. Without doubting the word either of Sir Dighton Probyn or Lord Salisbury there is a pretty general opinion among men of all parties and classes, that if Lord Arthur Somerset had been what is called a common man, the probability is that at this moment, assuming him to have been proved guilty, he would be cooling his heels at Portland, instead of living a life of luxury on the Continent. There is believed to be unanimity among the Liberals in the view taken of Mr. Courtney's action in "naming" Mr. Labouchere, and although the question is to be raised by Mr. Gladstone in an impersonal way as soon as the debate on the Report of the Special Commission has been disposed of, a great deal more would have been heard of the matter if the Chairman of Committees had happened to be a Tory, and not, as he is in spite of his Unionism, *persona grata* with the bulk of the members on the Opposition side.

Poor Mr. Raikes ! No wonder poople say that he is dying to exchange the Postmaster-generalship for some snug Governorship in Southern India or elsewhere. His constant torment, Mr. Henniker-Heaton, has eight questions on the paper for next Wednesday, and ten more for the following Wednesday. Some of these inquiries relate to the saving that may be affected by Bombay people in having their European correspondence posted at Goa. In one of his questions the hon. member for Canterbury asks Mr. Raikes whether he is aware that many British merchants and newspaper proprietors in London post a large quantity of letters in France for India and China, and save 50 per cent. in the cost of postage ; and whether he is aware that one firm alone—(!) Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.—saves £300 a year by this mode of proceeding.

THE LANOWLI CONVALESCENT HOME.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—The subject of a Convalescent Home for the European General Hospital of Bombay has been before the public sometime, and I believe a considerable sum of money has been collected for this very worthy purpose. Of the many places suggested, such as Mahableshwar, Deolalee, Lanowli, &c., Khandala, owing to its comparatively bracing climate, and its easy access by rail from Bombay, has been, and I should say, very wisely chosen. I wish to appeal to you and through you to the public in general, and the trustees and subscribers of this fund, in particular, about the actual site at Khandalla, that has been selected, which is situated about 200 yds. from the Military Sanitarium, and on the sea-breeze side of it. The site selected formerly belonged partly to Government and partly to a native gentleman. The Government of Bombay handed over the principal part of the ground, I believe inadvertently, in September last. H. H. H. the late Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, the Major-General Commanding the District, the District Staff Officer, including the Deputy Surgeon-General, have all expressed their opinion, as to the unadvisability of handing over this plot of Government ground for the purpose required, both on the grounds of discipline and hygiene. I earnestly ask the trustees and subscribers to pause and consider if they cannot find another suitable site at Khandalla, before they commence their good work, which I hear they intend to do on the 15th April.

A sanitarium to be of any real use to British soldiers, whose health has been injured by this trying climate, should have plenty of open ground all round it, and the men should be encouraged, by being allowed to walk about in loose fatigue dress, to be in the open air, as much as possible. Such a place is Khandalla at present, and the men fully appreciate their liberty, and the freedom from restraint and from the niceties of dress, that are more imperative in Military Cantonments. If this particular plot is taken for the Convalescent Home, the soldiers will lose their favourite exercising ground close to the barracks, and one of their pleasantest resorts will be taken from them. It may be argued that the Convalescent Home authorities could give permission to the soldiers to walk through their grounds, but I maintain this would in no wise be the same to the soldiers. At present they have the free run of the place, but then they would be constantly liable to be complained of for, may be inadvertently, damaging some shrub, or going somewhere, where they were not allowed. I think that all should unite in keeping this wild picturesque spot, as open and as free as possible, so that all who come here, Civilians and Military alike, should have it for their recreation grounds.

I appeal to the feelings of the subscribers and trustees of this fund, for I know that in their endeavours to benefit humanity, they would not wittingly desire to curtail, *unnecessarily*, the privileges of British soldiers, who have been sent to Khandalla for the benefit of their health. And I feel certain that although, they have obtained legal possession of a certain plot of ground from Government, they will not insist on their rights when they know that possession of this plot was obtained, as I believe through an inadvertance, and that the Military authorities are decidedly against this plot being used for this purpose.

Putting aside the claims of the Military, I do not know that a site, so very close to the barracks is altogether advisable for a Convalescent Home, with its staff of nurses, &c., and I feel certain that another site equally suitable, and without the objections I have named could be found at Khandalla.—Yours, &c.,

FRED TOTTENHAM, Major,
R. F. Commandant.

Khandalla, March, 1890.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS FETE.

ALTHOUGH not in the presence of Royalty, as was the case on Thursday last, the show at the Victoria Gardens was at its best on Saturday, owing to the day being a native holiday, and owing also to the charge for admission being merely nominal. The crowds who visited the gardens from an early hour in the afternoon were simply immense. Men, women, and children, dressed in holiday attire, were poured in by the tram-cars in thousands at the garden gate, ingress through which, owing to the great pressure of sight-seers, was impracticable without a halt of several minutes. There were representatives among the crowds of all ranks, races, and classes of the vast and varied population of the city, and the diversity of nationalities and of costume presented an interesting spectacle. A peculiar feature of the crowds was the great number of native ladies who, putting aside their customary coyness and reserve, had turned out, and in groups moved about freely to view all the different departments of the show.

Saturday being the last day of the show, it had been arranged that the prizes should be distributed by Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, assisted by General Budgen. Lady Reay, however, resisting the temptation of being present at an interesting ceremony elsewhere, was pleased to arrive, in company of Captain Phayre, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, at the gardens about half-past 5 o'clock, when she was received at the entrance of the pavilion by the President of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Grattan Geary ; the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant ; the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, chairman, and Mr. Carstensen, secretary to the Fruit and Flower Show Committee, as well as by other members of the Committee.

THE FRUIT AND FLOWER SHOW.

Being conducted to a raised dais, Lady Reay took the chair, a large number of ladies and gentlemen being accommodated in rising seats arranged behind. Mr. Carstensen then read out the list of prizes in this department. It was as fol ows :—

CLASS II.—For Draccenas and Cordyhues prize was awarded to Mr. M. B. Mowjee, Rs. 20 ; commended to Mrs. F. Yorke Smith ; for Codiæums, or Crotons, to Mrs. James Bapty, Rs. 20 ; for Begonias, to Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Rs. 15 ; for Calatheas and Marantas, to Mr. Babajee Gopal, Rs. 10 ; for Coleus, to Mr. C. Aguew Turner, Rs. 10 ; for Anthuriums, to Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Rs. 15 ; highly commended to Mr. E. S. Luard ; commended to Mr. C. E. Fox. For Diffenbachias, to Mr. E. B. Carroll, Rs. 10 ; for Caladiums, to Mr. C. E. Fox, Rs. 10 ; for variegated-leaved shrubs, to Mr. E. B. Carroll, Rs. 10 ; for new foliage plants, to Mr. M. C. Turner, Rs. 20.

CLASS III.—For general collections of Palms, Cycads and Pandanus, to Mrs. J. Jardine, Rs. 40 ; for single specimen of Palms, Cycads and Pandanus, to Mr. Grattan Geary, Rs. 20.

CLASS IV.—For general collections of ferns to Mrs. F. Yorke Smith, Rs. 30 ; for collection of Adiantums, to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 20 ; for single specimens of fern, to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 10 ; highly commended, to Mr. E. S. Luard. For tree ferns, single specimen, commended, to Mr. E. S. Luard.

CLASS V.—For general collections of Coniferæ, to Mr. Rustomjee A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 15 ; for single specimens to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 10.

CLASS VII.—For Sinningias (Gloxinias) to Hon. Justice H. M. Birdwood, Rs. 15 ; for Geraniums, to Mr. C. A. Turner, Rs. 15 ; highly commended to Mr. J. C. Anderson ; for Chrysanthemums, to Mr. J. C. Anderson, Rs. 15 ; for Eucharis Amazonica, to Mr. H. W. Barrow, Rs. 15 ; for Cloves, to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 15 ; for new flowering plants, to Mr. S. D. Dubash, Rs. 15.

CLASS VIII.—For collection of Orchids, to Mr. M. C. Turner, Rs. 20.

CLASS X.—For general collection of hanging plants, to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 10.

CLASS XII—For China Asters, to Mr. C. E. Fox, Rs. 10 ; for Chinese Pinks, to Mr. M. C. Turner, Rs. 10 ; for Capsicums, to Mr. H. W. Barrow, Rs. 10.

CLASS XIII.—For general collections of cut flowers, to Mr. James Wolfe, Rs. 20 ; for single sprays to Mr. E. S. Luard, Rs. 10 ; for Bouquets, to Mahadoo Vittoo, Rs. 20 ; for Bouquets and Wreaths, to Mr. Rustomjee A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 20 ; for Vases, Baskets, &c., decorated with flowers, to Mrs. Rivett Carnac, Rs. 20 ; for flowers, special prize to the Hon. Justice H. M. Birdwood, Rs. 10.

CLASS XIV.—For dinner-table decorations, to Mrs. E. S. Luard, Rs. 50.

CLASS XV.—For general collections of vegetables awarded to Dalaljee Tookaram, Rs. 20 ; general collections of vegetables, to Mr. Rustomjee A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 10 ; for general collections of vegetables to Mr. Rustomjee A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 15. ; for general collection of vegetables to Mr. Essa Moosa, Rs. 5 ; single specimens of vegetables to Hajee Abba Jeewa, Rs. 15.

CLASS XVI.—For general collections of fruits, to Framjee Hirjee, Rs. 20 ; to Darkoojee Kessowjee, Rs. 15 ; special prize to Mr. R. A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 10 ; to Vittoba Kurreembhoy, Rs. 5 ; for single specimens of pomegranates to Messrs Eduljee Framjee, Albless and Sons, Rs. 15 ; to Mr. K. M. Patel, Rs. 10 ; for Cocoanut, and Betelnuts, to the Zanjira State, Rs. 15 ; to Messrs. Eduljee Framjee Albless, and Sons, Rs. 10.

CLASS XVII.—For general collection of seeds, to Sheik Adum, Rs. 10 ; Indian seeds, to Mr. Rustomjee A. Merwanjee Eranee, Rs. 10.

CLASS XVIII.—For general Herbaria, to Mrs. Lisboa, Rs. 15 ; for Indian Herbaria, to Mr. D. K. Patel, Rs. 10 ; for Herbaria of Indian Grasses, to Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Rs. 10 ; for Herbaria of Cryptogamous plants, to Dr. K. R. Kirtikar, Rs. 10.

CLASS XIX.—For literature on Indian gardening, to Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow, Rs. 10.

CLASS XX.—For water-colour painting of Dr. Kirtikar's illustrations of Bombay Flora, to Mr. Isaac Benjamin, Rs. 30 ; for water-colour painting of Argyreia Speciosa, to Mrs. J. Jardine, Rs. 20 ; for water-colour painting of Phius Grandifolius, to Miss Nellie Bulkley, Rs. 20. For water-colour painting of Allamanda Grandiflora, to Mrs. J. Jardine, Rs. 15. For water-colour painting of Bombay flowers, to Mr. E. B. Carroll, Rs. 15.

CLASS XXI.—For garden pots, to Naga Laximon, Rs. 20 ; for ornamental pots, to Mr. Peerozshaw P. Merwanjee, Rs. 15.

Currency notes, folded in dainty little bags, were given to those exhibitors of plants and pictures of plants, and of table decorations, who had been awarded prizes. Among the recipients of the prizes were several of Lady Reay's acquaintance ; and in their case, she coupled the presentation with kind and pleasing remarks of congratulation, which were received with loud applause. The distribution of the prizes being over, a number of *mallees* came forward, each carrying a magnificent bouquet of flowers, his own handiwork, which graduated from the largest to the smallest size bouquet which the resources of the gardens could supply ; and all those present were pleased to see how highly appreciated were these offerings of flowers. Lady Reay accepted the largest bouquet.

Mr. Justice Birdwood, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lady Reay, said :—

Before we part, I trust you will all join in a hearty vote of thanks to her Excellency Lady Reay for so graciously performing the function which has now brought the Flower Show to a close. There are many beautiful gardens in Bombay, but long before the last days of March are upon us, their splendours are faded ; their glory is almost gone. And so it is that those who have organized this Flower Show have found very few flowers to show—only a few chrysanthemums and asters and phloxes and lilies. It has, therefore, proved a most gratifying circumstance to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Ollivant, to the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, Mr. Rienzi Walton, to the Flower Show Committee, and to their secretary, Mr. Carstensen, on whom has fallen the chief burden, that their efforts to bring together a worthy collection of plants have been so largely supplemented by many ladies and gentlemen in Bombay who have exhibited splendid collections of ferns and palms, of crotons and other lovely foliage plants, of draccenas and anthuriums and coladiums, so that from all quarters the committee has received most satisfactory assurances of the success of the show. What has caused us special pleasure, however, is the knowledge that this fine collection has been seen by thousands of the people of Bombay ; both on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, and again to-day. To all these people this floral fete has furnished a source of innocent and intelligent recreation. But I must add that our pleasure has been specially enhanced on this occasion, by Lady Reay's presence in our midst this evening (Cheers.) The value of the prizes just received has been enhanced many times—at all events I speak for myself as one of the fortunate prize-holders, and I think I may speak for all—by the gracious manner in which those prizes have been presented. (Cheers.) We all sincerely regret that this is the last occasion of the kind at which Lady Reay will be able to preside in Bombay.

Lady Reay having acknowledged the vote of thanks, the President of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Grattan Geary, led three cheers for her Excellency, which were very heartily responded to, and the party adjourned about half-past 6 p.m. to the

HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

Lady Reay was escorted by the president of the Corporation, Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Municipal Commissioner, and others to the Horse and Cattle Show enclosure, where she was received by Colonel Wilson and Dr. Steele, the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Horse and Cattle Show Committee, as well as by members of the committee, and where she occupied the raised *dais* with Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. and Mrs. Grattan Geary, &c. Dr. Steele then read out the list of prizes, which has already been published, with the following supplemental list of prizes won on Saturday :—

TURN-OUT COMPETITION PRIZES.—Captain Hext's pony and cart. Mr. Heeramaneck's pair of grey walers, Mr. Stockinger's team of roans.

Highly commended.—Mr. Howard Warden's landeau.

Commended.—Captain Hext's turn-out.

EXTRA JUMPING COMPETITION PRIZES.—Dr. Boyd's Cinderella, ridden by Mr. Kenney ; Mr. Kendal's Minnie-haha ; Mr Symon's Lapwing.

Highly commended—Mr. Borlen's Great Scott.

PONIES.—Miss Langley's Litus.

RIDING CAMELS.—H. H. the Nawab of Bhikhaneer.

The prize-winners were paraded, and her Excellency then distributed the prizes, which consisted of certificates on parchment, adorned with quaint illustrations, in the Assyrian style, of horses, cows, and palm trees. The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles played a selection of music during the afternoon.

Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, in proposing a vote of thanks to her Excellency and the Chief Justice, said :—

Lady Reay and Sir Charles Sargent,—On behalf of all concerned in the work which has resulted in these exhibitions, I thank you most heartily for your presence here to-day, especially as I know that you kindly consented to come at very short notice and at some personal inconvenience. (Hear, hear.) In the programme which is in your hands the first name is that of H. E. the Governor, who being engaged elsewhere this evening in a work which enlists our sympathies, is so worthily represented by you, Lady Reay (Cheers.) Next on the list stands the name of H. R. H. the late Commander-in-Chief who spontaneously took a very warm interest in the development and improvement of these gardens and whose name heads the donation list. (Cheers.) The present Commander-in-Chief has kindly assured me of the pleasure which it would have given him to be present, and he has only been prevented from coming by the imperative calls of duty. Admiral Fremantle has been precluded from coming by more tender circumstances which we all regret, but he has from the first taken a warm interest in our endeavours, and proved ever ready to help. Next I come, Sir Charles Sargent, to the name of the Chief Justice and the Judges, to whom as represented by Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Chairman of the Flower Show Committee, we owe so much. You, Sir Charles, have stood by us unwaveringly throughout, and we thank you loyally and gratefully for the encouragement and friendship, which has helped us to make light of whatever obstacles attended this modest attempt to contribute to the general rejoicings in honour of the Prince's visit. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to see that our other patrons, the Municipal Corporation and the Chiefs of Western India are well represented, the former by the President whom I may be permitted to congratulate upon his being well enough to attend ; at the same time expressing my regret that ill-health should have deprived him of the pleasure of taking his official part in some of the earlier ceremonies of the week. (Cheers.) The transition from the Municipal Corporation, who have taken so keen an interest in these proceedings, to the Chiefs of Western India, who close our list of patrons, is in my case a peculiarly natural one, for after nine years of uninterrupted pleasant relations with the one, I am on the point of going to what I hope may be equally friendly association with the other. From the list of exhibitors and prize-winners you, Lady Reay, must be aware how very much indeed we are indebted for the success of this show to the Chiefs of Western India, including the more remote, but no less liberal, Beluchistan, and I know that I am speaking with the unanimous voice of the committee in assuring them of our gratitude, and in hoping that they will continue to evince the same kindly interest in future similar shows in Bombay, and in the advancement of all measures tending to increase the usefulness and attraction of these gardens. An allusion to the Chiefs would be incomplete without a recognition of the great assistance rendered to us by Political Officers and officers in Native States, and I am asked specially to mention the names of General Prendergast, Colonels Wodehouse, Bayley, Nutt, and Salmon, the Dewan of Palanpur, and last but far from least Mr. Proctor Sims of Bhownagger. Lady Reay, it has been my duty and my pleasure, speaking on behalf of the workers, to thank the patrons, and now speaking on my own behalf I trust I may be permitted to say a few words in well deserved acknowledgement of the labours of the workers. The superintendent of the gardens, Mr. Carstensen, has worked most indefatigably, and it is a pleasure to me to think that one result of his labours here will be to add to his reputation. (Hear, hear.) To Mr. Walton's energy and artistic taste we owe the Flower Show pavilion, which to the admiration of all has sprung up almost like magic. (Cheers.) Mr. Benson's unremitting toil has alone enabled us to use for the various competitions, the ground on which you are now looking, and which only came into our possession two or three weeks ago. In another part of the gardens Mr. Tomlinson has with considerable pains prepared a small exhibition of models and scientific apparatus which we hope will have been interesting and instructive to our Municipal friends from up-country. Dr. Weir, our Health Officer, besides officiating as one of the judges, has been most active in securing a good local representative selection for the cattle show, and great credit is due to another Municipal officer, for the manner in which he has carried out the not unimportant duty of collecting the gate-money. Lady Reay, I trust I do not weary you with these acknowledgements. I should be unjust to omit them, for if ever man has been well served, I have as Municipal Commissioner. (Hear, hear.) But if I thus speak of those who, like myself, are bound by the ties of service, what shall I say of those gentlemen from without who have so generously given their time and exertions in taking part in the varied labours of the committees. I can only say that I thank them intensely. A division of labour has on this occasion as on others been attended with the best results ; and to these gentlemen is due all the credit for organizing these shows under somewhat difficult circumstances, to one of which Mr. Birdwood has already alluded. For whatever measure of success has been achieved by executive labours the public must thank those gentlemen, whose names are published in the programmes as members of the committees. There are some names to which it is only fitting that I should make a special reference : for what would our hopes of a zoological collection be without Mr. Phipson, who has been simply indispensable alike in formulating a programme and in assisting to carry it out ? Where would our Flower Show have been but for the skill and exertions of Drs. Wallizton Gray and Kirtikar, and Messrs. Anderson, Luard, Fox, Montagu Turner, Carroll, and Yorke Smith ? With regard to the Horse Show I wish to say that the credit of suggesting it in connection with any other exhibition or fete in the Gardens is due to my great friend, the late Colonel Wise, who was living with me when the subject was first discussed. Major Humfrey, who succeeded him, at once gave a helping hand to the project, and he in turn was followed by Col. Wilson, who in his capacity of chairman of the committee has indicated to you the several prize-winners to-day. In passing I must congratulate him and the force under him on the complete success of the police arrangements, both here and in other parts of the city, notwithstanding the strain which, our festivities inevitably entailed. Foremost in the work of the committee and ably seconded by Mr. Burder, another of the hony. secretaries, stands Mr. Steel, a tower of strength to veterinary science in Bombay. Mr. Stockinger merits no less applause for his assiduous co-operation than he obtained when exhibiting his fine team, and special thanks are due to Dr. Gaye, H. H. Akbar Khan, Capt. Hext, Mr. Ali Abdula, Mr. G. Remington, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, and Capt. Phayre. Lady Reay, it is now getting dark, I can hardly see the names on the paper which I hold in my hand, and I must not detain you further. But I should not fail to express the pleasure which it must be to all present, to all the city, as it is to me the chief servant of the city, to know that the Prince on his departure warmly intimated his gratification and gratitude for the reception which Bombay had accorded to him. (Cheers.) This cannot but be a cause of satisfaction to the Governor of the Presidency, to the Municipal Corporation, and to the General Reception Committee, whose labours, under the kind superintendence of Mr. Justice Bayley, well supported by Messrs. Marshall, Murzban, and others, have been so eminently successful in another part of the city. (Cheers.) The credit of the city and the hospitable entertainment of our illustrious visitor has been the first object with all of us, and I am sure the Corporation will be pleased to think that in no section of the city or of the entertainments has the part played by the Municipality been a mean one. This is the closing act of the city's hospitable demonstrations in these gardens, and it could not be more fitly presided over than by you, Lady Reay, who have been the dispenser of so much hospitality in Bombay. (Cheers.) We are indebted to Mr. Griffiths for sparing you to us this evening from a more attractive entertainment at the School of Art, and we thank you and Sir Charles Sargent very much for coming. (Applause.)

Sir Charles Sargent acknowledged the vote of thanks on behalf of himself and of Lady Reay, who, he said, was much pleased with all that she had seen and heard, the result of the labour of love which the gentlemen, composing the committee, had imposed upon themselves. There could not be two opinions regarding the success and beneficial results of these shows, or with regard to their educating influences ; and it was, in his opinion, advisable as well as desirable that these interesting shows should be repeated from year to year for the education, amusement, and recreation, of the masses of the vast and varied population of this city. Sir Charles, in conclusion, expressed the gratification of all connected with the fete at Lady Reay's kindness in taking the trouble to distribute the prizes and the certificates of prizes. (Applause.)

Colonel Wilson, the chairman of the committee, called for three cheers for Lady Reay which were heartily given. The President of the Municipality then conducted her Excellency to her carriage ; and accompanied by Captain Phayre, she left the gardens at a late hour of the evening, when Mr. Justice Birdwood led off three cheers for her Excellency, which were repeated until the carriage had passed away to a considerable distance from the gardens.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE INSPECTION.

THE Bombay Light Horse were inspected on the Kennedy Sea Face on Saturday morning by Major Daniel, Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard, who had been deputed to undertake the inspection by General Budgen. Captain Little was in command, and there was a full muster of troopers, who were perhaps better mounted than at any previous parade, though some of the horses were not quite as steady as they might have been. The squadron, after having been carefully inspected in line, was formed into two divisions, led by Lieutenants King and Caffe, respectively, and marched-past in squadron, at the walk and the trot successively. Having re-formed on the parade line, they were put through the sword exercise, and the pursuing practice by Sergeant Moir, who was passing for a proficiency certificate, and subsequently manœuvred the troop. Advance guards were then formed from each division for out-post duty, after which the right division was told off to resist a landing that was supposed to be attempted, the right files dismounting, taking cover behind the sea front, and firing volleys at the attacking party. After the squadron had been manœuvred by Lieutenant King, the inspection was concluded, and Major Daniel addressed a few observations to the troop, remarking that he was fairly satisfied with what he had seen, but that there was considerable room for improvement. In pointing out what he considered was necessary to bring about this improvement Major Daniel insisted upon the importance of more Riding school, for a horse and man only partly trained were of little use. Secondly, more attention ought to be given to detail generally,—that was to the A B C of drill. He thought that the tendency of members was to begin at the top instead of at the bottom. But there could be no greater mistake than that. The drudgery of every profession had to be gone through before success was attained, and the profession of a cavalry soldier was no exception. Thirdly, a thorough acquaintance with scouting duties was necessary. Every Light Horseman ought to know every yard of the country, say within a radius of less than fifteen miles from where he is stationed. He should be able to make a rapid but accurate sketch and report of a road of district. Fourthly, a certain number should be trained signallers. These were the real duties for which Light Horse were suited. Volunteer Cavalry are too few to be used as ordinary Cavalry, but should be like the eyes and ears of the Army—to be here, there, and everywhere, in small parties, always hovering about the enemy and watching his every movement. Their local knowledge of the country should be turned to the greatest advantage, as was done in the mutiny, when volunteer horsemen by bold riding and a thorough knowledge of the country kept up communication between beleaguered garrisons and forces marching to their relief, and again by guiding these forces across country by short cuts, outwitting the enemy who thought they could only move by the high roads, where they were prepared to attack them. Major Daniel then went on to express his fear that there were some members in every Light Horse Corps who do not reflect that the credit of the corps as a whole is maintained by the individual proficiency and desire to learn of every member. An opportunity like the late manœuvres in defence of the port of Bombay should not have been neglected by any one. The work thrown on those who did go was doubled by the absence of some, who did not perhaps realise this fact. In conclusion Major Daniel said that he hoped these remarks would be taken in the spirit in which they were meant, namely, a real wish to promote the efficiency of the Bombay Light Horse. Before the parade was dismissed Captain Little informed the troop that this was probably the last occasion on which they would have the pleasure of seeing Major Daniel amongst them, as he was about to rejoin his regiment in Sind. He therefore called on them to give him three cheers in expression of their thankfulness to him for the interest he had shown in the corps, and the help he had so often rendered them. The invitation was heartily responded to, and Major Daniel having briefly acknowledged the compliment, the squadron put itself in charge of Mr. Taurines, photographer, and the inspection was at an end.

FIRE AT THE MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

CONSIDERABLE alarm was created yesterday by a fire, which broke out about 1-15 p.m. in the north corner of the Municipal Offices, the flames were seen in the roof, by a servant of the Esplanade Hotel, and an alarm was at once raised. The steam fire-engine belonging to the Fort district was promptly upon the spot, followed by those from Byculla, Pydownee, and Gowalia Tank. A hose was led up the staircase and in a very short time the wood-work in the roof which had caught fire, was saturated with water, and the flames extinguished, the servants of the Watson's Hotel lending their assistance by throwing water from their roof. The damage done was fortunately trifling. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been the falling of sparks from the large chimney of the hotel kitchen upon some pitch, already much heated, and very soft.

Police Inspector Young and Stanford and many others were prompt in their appearance, and rendered valuable service in keeping back the excited crowd which had collected, supposing that Watson's Hotel, was in flames.

Another report states that the fire originated apparently, from a spark from Watson's chimney, or a lighted *biddee*, falling on some dammer on the roof of the Municipal Offices. The fire crept up one of the large teak beams supporting the high pitched roof and when the outbreak was discovered it had gained such a hold that the firemen had to tear off the tiles as well as some of the iron roofing under the tiles fortunately, Tomlinson, the Assistant Executive Engineer was on the spot, and the hotel hydrants had soon opened and at work. The principal damage has been done to the papers in the Town Duty Refund Office. The chief accountant's clerks were at work, and the alarm was given promptly. The supply of water being plentiful, the fire was soon subdued. Mr. H. W. Barrow telephoned to the Municipal Commissioner who at once proceeded to the Fort.

THE Municipal Chamber of Damaun have sent in a memorial through the Governor-General of Goa, requesting the transference of Senhor Lemos Pimental, the present Governor of Diu, to a similar post at Damaun.

THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

WHEN, at the end of the year 1883, the Bombay Art Society was first formed, it was not its intention merely to hold exhibitions of pictures and sculpture work. What the Society aimed at was the promotion and encouragement of all branches of the fine arts. When the first exhibition was talked of, it was thought, in the hurry with which it was being organized, but a meagre collection of oil and water colours would be brought together, and there was some talk of holding a general exhibition of works of art. When, however, it was found that the fine art exhibition received so great support as it did, and that there was every prospect of the Secretariat being very well filled with paintings, drawings, photographs, and so forth, the ideas of holding a general exhibition was abandoned in the meanwhile, the intention then being to hold during the year exhibitions for other branches of art. The first season, however, passed without any ; but at the time of the second exhibition of fine arts in February last, a movement was set on foot to hold an industrial art exhibition on the occasion of the visit to Bombay of his Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor of Wales. With what success this show has been organized was seen at the conversazione on Wednesday, which unfortunately the Prince was unable to attend, and again on Saturday, when H. E. the Governor formally opened the exhibition. It is more than a fine art exhibition ; it is a most interesting museum, wherein are collected specimens of every kind of art, ancient as well as modern, from all parts of India, and even from Japan and China. The benefits to be gained from holding such an exhibition are palpable. It cannot but be of great service and give a stimulus to technical education, for which H. E. Lord Reay has laboured so hard during his term of office as Governor of Bombay ; it allows our local art students and workmen an opportunity of seeing and studying the style of art practised in other parts of the country and in other countries too ; it must create a desire—if our students have any ambition at all amongst them—to improve themselves, and in whatever they find themselves inferior in skill to their up-country friends, to set to work by hard study and close application to their labours to remedy their deficiencies. These, we all know, are often rather in *technique* than in artistic instinct. In recent exhibition of paintings and drawings in the Secretariat, one who understood such things may have been inclined, thoughtless of the fact that the European style of art is new to the native of India, to point the finger at any errors in technique or at any awkwardness of method. But the European who walks through the exhibition—now being held at the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Arts or rather in the rooms adjoining, which, by H. E. Lord Reay's exertions, in his promotion of technical education, have been erected for students' workshops—will not find it easy to pick up a piece of engraved silver-plate, or carved sandal wood cabinet, and say "This is wrong", or "That is badly finished." In painting and sculpture Europe stands first in the world, but India is seldom surpassed in ivory and wood carving, plate-engraving, lacquer work, and the spinning of carpets and curtains.

The exhibition is divided into six sections or courts. In court No. 1 one cannot fail to be much interested in the rare and valuable collection of native wood and ivory carving. The second court is dedicated exclusively to metal work, including gold and silver plate, cutlery, and jewellery. Court No. 3 is crow

from Burma, and that is an antique bronze bowl, set on a wooden stand most delicately carved. A huge vase carved out of one block of black wood, and which is a mass of carving, is lent by Mr. Jamsetji Nowroji, Mr. Wimbridge shows a collection of beautiful furniture which cannot fail to be the envy of all who see it.

METAL ENGRAVING AND JEWELLERY.

Quite equal in interest to the collection of ivories and woods is the exhibition of metal work and jewellery in Court No. 2. Every part of India has contributed to this room, and it is difficult to say which can carry off the palm. Benares with its brass plates and vases makes a gaudy show, and there is a great deal to admire in the Tanjore copper and silver work, as also in the Jeypore plate. But for finish nothing seems prettier than the Damascene work. There is a large collection of shields of all manner of design. Equal in beauty to those is some Persian perforated and inlaid metal work sent for exhibition by Mr. Jairam, merchant, in Medow Street, Bombay. Palanpur cutlery makes a goodly show upon the walls. It comprises knives and daggers and short swords, beautifully formed and richly chased. Many native princes have sent their jewels for exhibition. The State jewellery of H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger represents enormous wealth. The selection lent by the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur is remarkable for some knives encased in handsomely studded sheaths, but chiefly for a magnificently chased shield, studded all over with pearls, relieved in the centre by clusters of diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and other precious stones. But perhaps the most remarkable jewel in the whole exhibition, if not the most valuable, is a curio which is sure to attract much attention during the time the show is open, as it did on Saturday. It is a small tree of gold. The leaves are made of emeralds, the fruits are large pearls, and the flowers, rubies and amethysts. On top of all rests a butterfly, the body of which is a pearl of remarkable size, while the wings are of pale pink coral. As a work of art, there is nothing very extraordinary about it, but as a curiosity it is invaluable. It is stated that the owner of this costly jewel was offered £10,000 sterling for it only recently; but he refused to part with an article, the intrinsic value of which is much more than the amount of gold and precious stones of which it is composed. Another curio is a massive and curiously wrought candelabra. It is taller than the tallest man, and yet though of metal is so delicately finished that it can with ease be lifted in the hand. Cutch cannot be beaten for its silver plate, of which there is a beautiful show. H. H. the Rajah of Akalkote lends some rare specimens of silver plate, and H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur has sent an extensive collection of both gold and silver work. The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley has lent for exhibition some beautiful and valuable cups, which were won in regattas by a famous yacht belonging to his father. Mr. Tata is represented in this court also, his principal contribution being a massive vase of copper standing about eight feet high.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

Next to the jewellery section, Court No. 3 will, no doubt, be the chief corner of attraction to lady-visitors. It is crowded with specimens of oriental pottery and porcelain. Mr. Tata again comes to the front with some rare vases, which he has sent from his store of works of art. There is one small and unattractive-looking bowl, which in its present dilapidated and cracked state is said to have cost Rs. 600. But on examination it is found to be a most valuable piece of old and richly decorated China, and a rare specimen of antique art. Persia, as in metal work, has a good array of pottery. On the right hand side, coming from the last court, we find plates and vases tier above tier, and hanging on the wall. They are rare specimens of Persian skill, the colouring of the relief figures being brought out in wonderful contrast to the blue ground-work of the vessels. On the opposite side of the door, Mr. Terry occupies a considerable amount of space with beautiful vases of local manufacture. A most interesting corner is that occupied by Poona and Lucknow figures and representations in clay of the various Hindu gods. One item of interest is a figure of a man engaged in a life and death struggle with a large boa. This was a model which gained a medal at the last Poona Exhibition. The serpent has wound itself round the man's body, and with remarkable fidelity to nature the man's limbs with expanded muscles are cleverly formed. The model, it may be added, is taken from a famous picture, painted by Sir Frederick Leighton. In this same corner will be found a most interesting collection of serpents made of clay. They come from Delhi, and so beautifully are they formed in colour, size, and pose, being exactly like the original, that they have been sanctioned by Government to be placed in the Collectors' offices for the purpose of identifying poisonous reptiles when they are discovered.

TEXTILE FABRICS.

Proceeding to Court No. 4, we find the walls covered and cases filled with textile fabrics. In a case in the centre of the floor, attention is drawn to gold kinkhobs from Surat and Ahmedabad, the Surat embroideries in particular being remarkable for their great value. Some of the gold embroidery is very rich and heavy, and studded over with precious stones. The women of Surat and Ahmedabad are also clever silk weavers. Some specimens of their skill are shown in silk fabrics and embroideries, in imitation of the gold, and even hanging side by side with the real material the casual observer would not know, unless his attention were drawn to it, which was gold and which gilded silk. A curiously wrought cover for a state carriage Bhownugger, which was exhibited at the Colonial Exhibition in London, is sure, from its novelty, to attract considerable attention. There are some very handsome Jeypore carpets, and beside them hang some others which no visitor will pass without inquiry as to what they are. Three centuries ago, when they were manufactured, they may have been excellent specimens of the carpet-weaver's skill, and they are hung in the Bombay Exhibition as illustrations of the work of that period. But they possess another interest. They are sent by the present Maharaja of Jeypore, whose ancestor, three hundred years ago, carried them off from Kandahar when he took that place by storm. Silks made in Thana jail, and sent by Mr. Porteous, Collector of Thana, are well worthy of inspection, as showing how convicts are trained in Indian prisons to work for themselves.

The next court is a sort of miscellaneous section, containing duplicates for sale of many of the articles to be seen in the other sections.

ARTISANS AT WORK.

To some eyes the most interesting court in the whole exhibition is No. 6. This is the working section, where artisans are found busy plying their various trades. There an insight is gained into the mode in which the silver workers of Cutch engrave their plate, and there are also gold and silver ornament makers from Satara. It is interesting to watch the expertness with which the wire-drawer pulls out the material for making lace, and how his companion finishes the material. Close by we find a workman of a very different character, a clay figure modeller from Poona. Here, again, we find a putty printer laying the ground work on those beautiful screens, an example of which has been sent to the exhibition by Colonel Nutt, and which has already been referred to in describing Court No. 2. However puzzling, on first looking at the screen, it may have been to understand how the work could be done, seeing the tradesmen at work explains how very simple the process is after all. But still great care is necessary, and it requires the skill of an artist to lay on the powdered talc with effect. The copper engravers are an interesting set of craftsmen. They are at present working hard on a huge vase, which Lady Reay is to take home with her as a *souvenir* of Bombay. Here an insight is got into the manner in which the engravers, or more properly speaking the beaters, go about their work. The vase being formed into its proper shape, it is filled with a composition which is melted and run into it, and which when cool becomes as hard as stone, and offers a firm ground to work upon. The exterior of the vase is then covered with paper, and the design, floral or otherwise, carefully drawn upon it. Then the engravers go to work, and with hammer and sharp-pointed instruments follow the lines of drawing and beat into the surface the beautiful engraving which gives so much value to the work.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

His Excellency Lord Reay opened the Industrial Art Exhibition on Saturday evening. The Band of the Marine Battalion was in attendance, and played at intervals during the evening. His Excellency, who was attended by Captain Forbes arrived at about five o'clock, and was met at the entrance by Mr. Justice Scott, Mr. Justice Parsons, and Mr. Terry, and was conducted to a dais, which had been erected in one of the rooms where a large company were assembled.

On his Excellency taking his seat, Mr. Justice Scott said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In your wide experience of functions like the prosent, you must have observed, Sir, that there is often a president who does nothing, whilst the person next him has done all the work, and deserves all the credit of the undertaking. That, Sir, is certainly the case to-day. Owing to circumstances over which I have had no control, my interest in this particular exhibition has been purely academical, whilst our Vice-president, Mr. Griffiths, has given an immense amount of his time, his labour, and his energy to make the exhibition the great success it is—(applause)—and it is to him and to the Committee who have helped him that the public owe a debt of gratitude. I may also add that it was Mr. Griffiths who eleven years ago propounded the idea of these workshops, to which idea your Excellency's Government has now given an appropriate local habitation, and to which your Excellency in a few minutes will give an equally appropriate name. And now, Sir, I shall be very brief. It will be exactly five years to-morrow since you, Sir, landed at the Apollo Bunder as Governor of Bombay. Ever since that date you have taken deep and very practical interest in public education as indissolubly connected with the national welfare, and perhaps more especially with that branch of public education which is known as technical or industrial instruction. (Applause.) It seems, therefore, especially appropriate that one of the last ceremonies you should perform in this city is to open an industrial exhibition in a building erected by your own Government, which is to bear your own name, and which is to be devoted to that technical and industrial training to which you have given so strong and so practical a stimulus during your term of office. (Applause.) Of all the good work your Excellency's untiring zeal for the *salus publico* has effected, none will have more lasting result than the system of technical teaching established in the Presidency of Bombay in the last five years. (Loud applause.) It will not only revive the native mechanical arts for which India was once so famous. It will elevate the value and dignity of manual labour from the contempt in which it is viewed by certain castes, and, what is more, it will provide new channels of employment for the teeming millions of India who are multiplying, almost alarmingly, under the peaceful and beneficient rule of the British *Raj*. In short, Sir, in the Victoria Technical Institute and the Reay Workshops, and the practical development of the principle they represent, you will leave behind you the best kind of monument a man can leave—a monument of public work done. And now, Sir, I have the honour to ask you to inaugurate the Reay Art Workshops, and to declare the Industrial Art Exhibition open. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency, in opening the exhibition, said:—

Mr. Justice Scott, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Justice Scott regrets that this is one of the last functions in which I shall take part, and I regret that it will be one of the last functions in which Mr. Justice Scott himself will take part, for some time at any rate. I congratulate you on the fact that his absence will only be temporary, and that you will ere long have this upright and conscientious judge again in your midst, as well Mrs. Scott, who is so prominent a member of Bombay society. Mr. Justice Scott, as President of the Arts Society, has been kind enough to ask me to declare this exhibition open as well as the workshops. We are very much indebted to the Art Society of Bombay, of which Mrs. Scott is a distinguished working member, for the sanction they have thus given to this new educational movement. It is extremely important matter that art applied to industry should have the sanction of art pure and simple. The problem is still unsolved as to what minimum of pure artistic education should be given to the pupils of schools where art is taught as applied to industry. On that subject there have been at all times two schools. In France, as we know, the system is that even for workmen who are employed in artistic industry and workshops of this kind, a higher preliminary artistic education is needed, and industrial designers are recruited from the pupils of the French academy, and become the teachers of others. Our Royal Academy has never taken up the movement, and in Germany and Austria this teaching has been carried out on independent lines. Now, although we are within a few yards of the Bombay School of Art, these workshops will have an absolutely independent existence, with separate teachers and separate pupils. If the pupils who have passed through the Art Society like to come here they will be welcomed; but these workshops will be—and that is the important point—in direct connection with existing handicrafts, such as iron, copper, and brass work, silver and gold work, enamelling, carpet-weaving, wood-carving, and pottery. Our object to create as slight a disturbance as we possibly can in those hereditary arrangements, to which the preservation of many an important industry is due, and these workshops are meant to give to those industries full scope for further improvement. The most skilful workmen in the various handicrafts will be asked to leave their own workshops to come here with the most promising of their pupils, and this will be the foundation of what I intend—and I am sure Mr. Griffiths so understands it—to be hereafter a school of greater pretensions when once the influence of this small beginning has made itself felt. To begin in a tentative way will secure more rapid success than to make too ambitious a start. I very much regret that on this occasion Mr. Griffiths cannot be present. He has been urging Government for a great number of years to make a beginning of this kind, and Mr. Griffiths when I came here knew that I was in thorough accord with his views. Unfortunately I began my government under financial circumstances in which I am happy to say my successor will not find himself, and Mr. Griffiths had to be patient, and having a good cause, he did not show any needless alarm. Eventually the Educational and the Public Works Departments were able to set aside the sinews of war, and here I wish to mention that the development of technical and artistic education has always had in Mr. Chatfied an energetic advocate. It is most fortunate that these workshops are placed in the immediate neighbourhood of what is our *Ecole des Beau Arts*, for it will enable Mr. Griffiths and his colleagues to exercise a constant supervision, and we shall have practical tuition, guided by the best theoretical advice that can be given in Bombay, which will lead to continuous improvement of design, and exclude false methods, which are the ruin of artistic as well as of any other training. A great deal must depend on the knowledge of drawing which the pupils may have acquired before they are set to practical work. On this subject great deal might be said, but I prefer to invite you to read an excellent article which you will find in the *Fortnightly* of last February, written by Lady Dilke. There you will find the reasons given why in this matter of Art Industrial Schools we had better follow what Austria has done than what has been done in France. The facts relating to international competition in establishing these schools are remarkable. We started after the great Exhibition of 1851. We have not yet, the author of the article tells us, as a result of the latest French Exhibition, been able in this respect of Art applied to Industry to equal the French. The Austrians awakened after the Exhibition of 1862 to the fact that they were very much behind-hand, and they then began with their South Kensington Museum, to which they attached special schools. Since then the Austrians have been extending their schools to their provincial centres, creating a net-work of instructions which are in touch with local handicrafts. Their object and ours is the same. I hope that in this Presidency we shall have by and by institutions of this kind in Poona, Belgaum, Surat, Ahmedabad, and other centres; and that is one of the reasons which have led me to make a modest beginning, so that this model school might soon have many off-shoots. With regard to science, as I have said on another occasion, it is now the great instrument of cheapening manufactures. The Germans especially are using their scientific schools for the very purpose of flooding our markets with cheap goods. It is satisfactory to learn from the author of the *Fortnightly* articles that in the application of science to industrial purposes we are not lagging. Art applied to Industry does not aim to cheapen articles; but on the other hand, we should recollect that it need not necessarily enhance the value of the articles to which it is applied in the sense of making their price prohibitive; but the object to be kept in view is this—to raise the general artistic tone of the community all along the line and create refinement by good taste. In India there are facilities in the greater care, patience, and perseverance with which Indian workmen delight to work. Their characteristics make it more easy to bring apprentices under artistic influences than where your surroundings, as in America, give a feverish impulse of hasty production. I believe we have here in the nature of the workmen who will be educated those qualities which are likely to make this institution successful. Our best thanks are due to Mr. Griffiths for all the trouble he has taken in connection with the Exhibition; also to my friend Mr. Terry—(applause)—whose workshop is the precursor of these workshops, and who I see has recruited in his School of Pottery some of our soldiers as his pupils. It was to me a novel as well as a pleasant sight, and one which I had never seen before. I congratulate Mr. Terry on those recruits, and I hope he will find many soldiers ready to come and spend their leisure hours in his very useful institution. Mr. Greenwood, Mr. Agnew Turner and Mr. Gupte have also been, I am told, most active in arranging this Exhibition, which has been, as was also evident in the Poona Exhibition, arranged very methodically, so that there is no difficulty whatever in finding what we want and in comparing the merits of various exhibits. We must also acknowledged the co-operation of several of our Chiefs. I would mention their Highnesses the Maharaja of Jeypur, the Rao of Cutch, the Naweb of Junagadh, the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, the Nawab of Radhanpur, as well as the Kolhapur, Palanpur, Rajpipla, Miraj, Savantwadi, Jamkhandi and Akalkot states. Several gentlemen have also sent most valuable exhibits. I hope this Institution will very soon have as a great a number of pupils as the Victoria Jubilee Technical institute, and that there will be as many candidates for admission here, and that it will be possible to admit all who apply. Perhaps I should add that this Institution will in no way compete with the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. The two institutions are absolutely distinct, both in their object and their sphere of activity; although both will contribute to the further development of Indian industries, and increase the prosperity of the country. India is the ancient home of many Art industries, some of which unfortunately through neglect have been lost, and perhaps this institution may eventually help to revive them. This institution as well as the neighbouring School of Art are destined to outgrow their present limits, but to me it will always be a pleasant recollection that I was allowed to open these schools before leaving India (Loud applause),

Mr. Justice Parsons then proposed a vote of thanks to his Excellency for coming there, and declaring the exhibition open, which was carried by acclamation.

His Excellency and these present then dispersed into the various rooms and examined the exhibits.

THREE WEEKS IN JAPAN.

NOTES FROM THE DIARY OF A PARSEE GENTLEMAN.

III.

NIKKO, Oct. 3.—This morning we visited the famous temples of Nikko. These temples are called here "dabush" or "utela." Before going there we went to see the lacquer-work bridge, of which I wrote yesterday. This was built in the year 1635 and is 84 ft. in length and 18ft. in width, it is called Anamyassi, and is built over the river Daiyagawa. It is of red lacquer, and very strong. After inspecting this we went on to the temple called Shan Rutsa, &c. In front of the entrance to this temple is a notice in Japanese and English, that whoever contributes to the temple funds will have his name kept in remembrance, and conformably with this a large wooden board has been erected, on which the names of subscribers are put up on small pieces of wood nailed on to it. A sculptured gate gives admission to the temple precincts, and the gate, a carved one, is under a porch, through which we passed to the temple up a number of steps. At the entrance we had to take off our boots and put on slippers, which we had brought with us, if we had not been provided with slippers we should have had to go in our stockings, which however would not have suffered as there is china matting everywhere. This temple has two roofs, one over the other, with a space of 10ft. between them. The eaves project very much outwards, and those of the top roof are shorter than those of the lower one. There are three large entrance doors which give admission to a large hall, the walls and ceiling of which are covered with lacquer ware, gilt and carved. From this hall we went into a chapel where there are three large images of Budha placed on a large platform, sitting cross-legged on lotus flowers. These idols, including the lotus flowers, are about 23 ft. high. The centre one is in the form of a man, another has three heads and four hands, and the third has one head and a great number of hands. There was not enough light in the room to allow us to see things very clearly. When the Japanese come here to worship they first kneel down in front of a large iron box placed at the entrance, then clap their hands twice with a view to attracting the idol's attention. They next say a few words of prayer for a minute or two, and put such money as they can afford into the large iron box, generally one or two rig (1,000 rig=1 dollar). As they throw these rig from some distance a number of them fall outside the box, and when the sweeper cleans out the temple, he picks them up and puts them into it. No one dare steal them. They then go through a similar ceremony before the idols. Some bring prayers already written on slips of paper and hang them up before the idol, others bring knots of hair, and paper as offerings. Some bring gongs or bells, and hang them up at the door. In the outer hall seats are provided for the priests who are called Boju. These seats are provided with canopies of brass, and over the doors hang curtains of gold embroidery. At the back of the temple in another chapel are a number of idols ranged in a line, which represent holy men who have been made saints and are worshipped.

In Japan there are two religions, "Buddhism" and "Shinto." The Shinto is the more ancient of these religions, but on the introduction of Buddhism from China, the king of the period, though of the Shinto sect, observing that Buddhism was spreading and making numerous converts, gave it official sanction. The priests of Buddha shave their heads and are called Boju, and the priests of Shinto are called Kamushi. Most of the villagers and cultivators follow the Shinto religon, while the inhabitants of the cities are generally Buddhists. The educated reforming class do not believe in either of these religions, and Christianity is spreading widely, a large number of converts being made every year.

After inspecting the temple we went to see a large bronze pillar near it, which is 42 feet in height, and was erected in the year 1643, it is called So-rim-So. It stands in a courtyard, is round and ornamented with figures of animals in relief, and on the top of it hangs a bell. There are also two smaller pillars of the same material, one on each side of the entrance gate of the court-yard. We next visited the famous temple of "Iyeyasu." At the entrance to this, on a board, were put up the names of subscribers of from 1 to 25 yen to the repairs fund, among which were the names of some Europeans. Next these were put in large characters, the names of subscribers of large sums, among which was the name of the king called here the Mikado, as having subscribed 2,000 yen. In front of this temple is a pagoda of five storeys called To, which is 104ft. in height. It is erected on a platform of red lacquer, and each of its five storeys is provided with a roof, and has a gallery round it. The lowest roof is 18ft. in length, and each storey gets narrower as you ascend. It is a very graceful building. On the ground floor are three idols. The full name of this pagoda is Go-Jo-Na-To, it was built in 1650, at the expense of a wealthy daimio or noble. Leaving this pagoda behind us we arrived at the entrance to the temple, over which are two large golden lions. To get to the temple we had to pass through three compounds. On two sides of the first are planted large pine trees, which are very straight, and about 150 ft. high. We had not seen such high trees since we came to Japan. These trees are called Amaki, and in Latin Podocarpus Macrophylla. Trees of this sort are planted along the public roads. The wood is soft, and is used for making furniture and small lacquered articles. There is also a large tank in this compound, carved out of one stone, over which is a roof, supported by twelve pillars. Before the Japanese say their prayers they wash their hands, and this tank was placed here to enable them to do so. After entering we passed on one side a series of godowns made of lacquer, on which were all sorts of carvings and gilt work. In these godowns are stored articles belonging to the temple. Opposite to them is a stable, built of black lacquer ware, in which are cars for carrying the idols. Along the front of these stables facing us, was a sculptured border, in which were monkeys in various postures, among flowers and fruit trees, gilt and painted in various colors. After leaving this compound we went into another through a red gate. On the wall of this were a number of carved wooden peacocks, perched on flowering trees. This wall is high, and looks like the wall of a fort. In this compound are some bronze candlesticks, 15 to 20 ft. high, and also some large iron lanterns. On two sides are seats for an orchestra, which are narrow at the base, and gradually widen towards the top. We next arrived at a third gate, also profusely carved. This led into the compound, in which the temple stands. The steps of the temple are covered with brass seats. This temple is built like the one I previously described. It has three handsome carved doors which are gilded and look like gold. These give admission to a large hall, all carved and gilt. On the walls are designs of flowers and birds in relief, and there are two borders round the ceiling sculptured with designs representing flowers, which are painted in natural colors. The ceiling is unsupported by pillars, and is divided into 100 squares, in each of which is a circle surrounding the dragon, which is a sacred symbol in Japan. These squares are divided by very handsome carved work. From this hall we entered a room opposite to the idol room, which is decorated similarly to the previous one. The doors of this room are of lacquer work, carved and gilt. In an inner room are kept the idols which are not shown to anyone, except by order of the high priest when he comes here. This high priest is called the Shogun. The windows of the idol room are covered with a lattice of carved brass through which very little light enters, so we could not see anything clearly. At the entrance to this chapel are placed large benches on which are laid vessels of cooked food for the idols. These vessels are in the shape of bells. A light is kept burning day and night in this room and never extinguished, and we saw a vessel in which scented wood is burnt on the occasion of ceremonials. At the time of prayer the priests sit in a circle, and repeat the name of the idol they are worshipping, for every bead of a string which they hold in their hand, while a man accompanies the prayer on a drum. We had seen the priests at prayers before. On sacred holidays they produce prayers, written on large slips of parchment, which they read out in a sing-song tone. This parchment they keep in a box in the centre of the room. On each side of this idol room is a chapel. One of these is reserved for the priests of the temple to worship in, the other for the king and the Royal family. In these chapels are images of the holy men and saints, whom they worship. In this temple the ceremonies of Buddha and Shinto are combined. On the walls of the smaller chapels are designs of birds and flowers in inlaid wood, which are worth seeing, in fact, this temple is the most beautiful and the most interesting in Japan, and I am sorry I cannot describe it more fully. The flowers and birds are so perfect that they resemble nature. The work was done about 250 years ago by a famous Japanese artist Heda Rijin Golo, who worked with his left hand. It is related about him that he fell in love with a lady of Tokio, who was of high family and great wealth while he was poor. As he was unable to marry her he returned to his native country disappointed, but the likeness of the lady was so strongly impressed on his mind that he made a statue of her which was so perfect, that it came to life. Hearing of this the lady married him, and they lived happily ever after. Of course it is impossible to believe this story, but it is evidence of the sculptor's great reputation. As a specimen of his work I may mention a figure of a cat, which is so perfect that it looks as though it were walking. Europeans who visit the place express great admiration at it.

After inspecting the temple we went to see the tomb of Easine, which is situated on a hill and is reached by a flight of 200 steps. The hollows on each side of these steps are planted with high pine trees, some of which are higher than the hill itself. The tomb is in the middle of a small compound and is in the shape of a bell on a hexagonal platform. The bell is hollow, and has a door to it, and is made entirely of bronze. Opposite to it on a pedestal is a bronze [illegible] mouth, beside which are placed some bronze vessels in the shape of lotas, and two figures of dogs which are called "Amenu," or dogs of heaven, and are put there to keep watch. Easine was a high priest of Japan. He belonged to a loyal family, and after his death the King gave him the title of Ga or Miya. Up to the present time this title has only been bestowed on twenty-one people, and that only after death, the title confers the right to be regarded as a god, and worshipped.

After quitting the tomb and descending the hill, we visited a Museum, near the Iyeyasu Temple, admission to which is 5 cents. The Museum contains relics of ancient times, bells, weapons, chairs, different sorts of masks, musical instruments, dresses, etc. We next visited a temple called Meja. To get to this we passed through three large gates, each of which had niches on both sides, in which were figures of demons with blue, red, green, and white faces, which are supposed to watch the four sides of the world. This temple is similar to the former ones, but not so full of carved work as that of Iyeyasu. We found a number of people there making offerings of small paper flags. It took us four hours to see all these temples. They are well worth visiting as illustrating the arts of Japan. The admission fee is from 15 to 18 cents. They are all erected on wooden platforms 5 or 6 ft. high, and each of them has two roofs, some distance apart, which makes them look as though they consisted of two storeys.

In the afternoon we inspected the town of Nikko. It consists of one street about a mile long, and there was not much to see. The shops contained articles of Japanese manufacture and prices seemed to be high. The town is surrounded by hills on three sides, and lies in the midst of beautiful scenery. The mountains in the neighbourhood are called Nikko Jathan, and from them the town takes its name. We stayed here two days altogether. The weather was cloudy all the time, and on the second day it rained off and on all the afternoon and was foggy, so we gave up the idea of going to see the Chusenji Lake, and decided to go to Tokio. It was nice and cool, the temperature being from 55 to 60, and there was no wind.

The Japanese village houses are kept very clean, even a poor man's hut has a shiny polished floor, the centre of which is covered with China matting, on which the family sit during the day-time and transact their business, while at night they make up their beds on it. The cooking place is in the middle of the house, and consists of a square hollow in the floor, filled with lighted embers over which a tea-kettle is kept hanging all day. The Japanese drink tea all day long instead of water, and always offer a small cup of it to visitors. This fire warms the whole house. When the Japanese visit one another, they salute by bending the body forward, then tea is offered to the guest, and after this has been drunk the priest produces a small brass pipe, 9 inches long, with a small hole in the end for tobacco. The bowl is so small that a pipe is finished in two or three whiffs. The Japanese women after marriage take out the hairs of their eyebrows and blacken their teeth, by which the beauty of their face is greatly injured, though they themselves consider that it is improved. The women generally stoop rather because from their earliest years they are accustomed to carry children on their backs, with the result that they retain the position adopted for that purpose. They wear sandals with high soles, and in walking they roll rather and hardly lift their feet from the ground. They wear a short jacket over a long robe, the sleeves of which are very loose, and which being sewn to the skirt can be used as pockets. When they feel cold they tuck their hands into their sleeves, which makes them look as though they have no hands. The Japanese are of a very easy-going disposition, wherever we go we meet them laughing, and even if we joke them they do not lose their temper. Even children seem never to cry, but are always laughing. All the Japanese have small gardens at the back of their houses, containing a small water tank and a variety of flowers. The women have beautifully white faces and the cool climate gives them rosy cheeks, but notwithstanding this they still further colour their cheeks with red powder.

F. D. P.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP QUETTA.

THE Australian Mail brings details of the disaster to the British India steamer Quetta which foundered on the 28th ultimo of the coast of Northern Queensland:—

The British India Company's R. M. S. Quetta, Captain Sanders, left Brisbane on the 18th ultimo for London via Queensland ports, struck on an unknown rock near Mount Adolphus, about 20 miles from Thursday Island, at 9 o'clock on the night of Friday, the 28th ultimo. The night was fine, and the captain was on the bridge when the vessel struck. The suddenness of the disaster was appalling. The Quetta struck the sunken rock with such force that the vessel's side was torn completely away from the bow to the engine-room. A fearful scene ensued. The captain rushed forward and gave orders for the boats to be cleared immediately.

The vessel commenced to sink rapidly, and went down within three minutes of the time of striking.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

Captain Sanders states that he was on the bridge with the pilot when the vessel struck. He rushed to the end of the saloon-deck and told the chief officer to get the boats out. He rushed forward and found that the ship had already settled by the head. He then returned to get the women into the boats, but found that the ship was settling rapidly. He just had time to climb into the rigging, and throw himself into the water, when the vessel heeled over and went down, the whole incident occupying not more than three minutes from the time of striking. He undressed himself in the water and swam about for half an hour, and was then picked up by the lifeboat, which was already full of people, and the water washing over her gunwales, which were broken. All hands but four jumped out to try to bale the boat out, but owing to the broken state of the gunwales, and the wash of the sea they could not succeed. They got into the boat again and proceeded to the nearest land, which was reached about 1 a.m. Another lifeboat, heavily laden, had already reached the same place, and she was sent away at once to search the scene of the wreck. She returned full, having picked up everybody visible. At daylight the crew started for Somerset, reaching there at half-past 10, and sent a horse-man to Paterson with telegrams relating the disaster. Mr. Jardine treated us all splendidly, supplying us with clothes and food, all being nearly naked. Mr. Jardine sent out the lifeboat again with provisions and water, and his own men, to those rescued on the island. He also stopped the steamer Victoria when passing.

The men, after the vessel struck, rushed to the boat stations to clear them. To this he attributed being able to save two boats, otherwise far greater loss of life would have occurred. Not a vestige of the wreck is now to be seen above water. Dr. Poland was last seen clinging to a hen roost, but his body has since been recovered. Unfortunately steady rains are just commencing, which, if they continue, will militate considerably against the success of the search party for bodies, while should any be living on the adjacent islands, it will doubly increase their miseries. Every effort is being made to provide comforts for and to cheer up the unfortunate people, none of whom have saved anything. The captain's only apparel when he landed was a singlet and a pair of socks, and many others are in the same state. The awful suddenness with which the vessels sank made it impossible for any of the people who were below to reach the deck; but fortunately the suction was not very great, otherwise none would have been saved. The vessel's side must be torn completely away from the bow to the engine-room.

Captain A. Saunders, master of the Quetta, was making his first voyage in the vessel, and to all intents was a stranger on the coast.

THE PASSENGERS AND ORDER.

The following is a complete list of the passengers who booked in Brisbane and Northern ports and of the crew who sailed in the Quetta:—

Saloon: Brisbane to London—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Archer, Mr. William Blackford, Miss Barlow, Mr. Walter Gape, Miss Cooksley, Mr. Jas Lord and Master Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Nicklin and Miss Alice Nicklin, Mrs. J. H. Poland, Mr. George and Miss Prentice, Miss Maria Ross, Mr. and Mrs. John Watson, Misses Wight (2), Miss Gertrude Waugh, Captain and Mrs. Whish. Brisbane to Batavia—Mr. Clark, Mr. A. H. Renton. Brisbane to Colombo—Mr. E. B. Dawson. Sydney to London—Miss Tebbatt. Maryborough to London—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corser and child. —Mackay to London.—Mr. F. Hall, Misses Lacy (2). Townsville to Singapore—Mr. S. T. Debney.

The following is the list of the officers certified to by the Government shipping officer on the day before [illegible] from Brisbane:—Alfred Sanders, commander; W. Gray, first mate; James Scott, second mate, T. P. Babb, third mate; C. G. Guy, fourth mate; D. M. Girvan, clerk; J. H. Poland, surgeon; Nicol Robertson, carpenter; James Bornacoit, gunner; J. A. Oats. C. T. Raise, C. H. Sheille, and J. Johnson, A. B's.; A. M. Murchie, first engineer; David Rose, second engineer; John Henderson, third engineer; Michael Cardcock, fourth engineer; R. R. Welch, fifth engineer; E. C. Smith, chief stewart: Mrs. Munchie, stewardess.

The following is a revised summary of the saloon passengers:—Total, 33; lost, 27; saved, 6. Steerage passengers:—Total, 65; lost, 56; saved 9. Deck passengers:—Total, 62; lost, 14; saved, 48. White officers and crew, 28; lost, 14; saved, 14. Coloured crew, 93; lost, 34; saved, 59; pilot, 1, saved. Total number, 282; lost, 145; saved, 137.

THE SAVED.

The following is the latest available list of Europeans saved from the Quetta, but it is uncertain yet whether this is complete:—

Saloon passengers: Miss Nicklin, Mr. Henry Corser, Mr. Clarke, Mr. A. H. Renton, Mrs. S. T. Debney, and Miss Lacy.

Steerage: H. Ashford, G. C. Cameron, A. Dunne, John Davidson (from Melbourne), T. Fraine, J. Morphy, W. Wrathall, W. Gregory, and baby girl named Copeland.

Ship's company: Captain Sanders; W. Gray, chief officer; T. P. Babb, third officer; D. Girvan, purser, J. Scott, second officer; C. J. Guy, fourth officer; W. Robertson, carpenter; J. A. Oats, C. E. Traise, J. Johnston, C, K. Sheill, A. B.'s; D. M'Gunn, cook; E M'Quorn, baker; M'Kenzie and J. B. Stattard, steerage steward.

THE PILOT'S ACCOUNT.

Pilot Keating gives the following account of the week:—About 9-15 on Friday evening the Quetta was going at her ordinary speed. The course was round the Albany Pass, the land marks being on top of the Pass, and midway between Midrook and Mount Adolphus Island. The course was altered, and the land marks were brought astern, and within two minutes afterwards a slight shock was felt. The engines were stopped. Orders had been given to sound the wells when the carpenter sang out from forward that the ship was filling fast. Orders were given for the women and children to go aft to three boats which officers were getting out ready for owering, and the crews were sent to their boat stations. I (the pilot) remained on the bridge with the third officer, throwing to the passengers spare lifebelts used for emigrants on the outward voyage, and which were kept in a box on the bridge. After the engines had been stopped about one minute and a-half the water was up to the bridge. We went over the side and by that time the stern of the ship was standing high out of the water and the propeller and a large part of the keel were visible. The Quetta appeared to hang in that position for half a minute, when she listed to port and disappeared. I was sucked down with her and remember nothing after that till I was lying on the water on a bit of wreckage. One of the lifeboats was turned bottom upwards close to me, and I got on to her with the assistance of the third officer. Then we righted the boat and endeavoured to bale her out, but were unable to do so, some of her upper planks being stove in. We picked up as many people as we could, though the boat was full of water, after which we picked up the Captain and Mr. Renton, who were some distance off. We then paddled with our hands and two oars to the shore, about 1½ mile off. We picked up four Lascars and towed them astern. Shortly before reaching the shore another lifeboat passed us, and we sang out to them to land their peopled and look out for the others. We baled out our boats on the beach and finished shortly before daybreak. On the return of the other boat we left with our crew, consisting of four first-class passengers, the captain, the third officer, three Lascars and myself to pass over the scene of the wreck in case of there being any survivors, and then proceeded to Somerset. We reached Albany Island in a very exhausted condition, and with great joy saw water trickling down the rocks. We landed and proceeded to Somerset. Mr. Jardine sent off a messenger at once with a telegram to Thursday Island for steam assistance. He then manned our boat with South Sea Islanders, and despatched her with food and water to Mount Adolphus Island. Later in the day we stopped the steamer Victoria, going south, and transhipped the captain, myself, and some Lascars."

THE LOCALITY OF THE WRECK.

With reference to the locality of the wreck of the Quetta the following is a copy of a telegram received by the Postmaster-General, Brisbane, from the pilot in charge:—"Thursday Island." Pilot Keating gives the approximate bearings of the rock as follows:—York Island west by south, Brother slightly open south-east three-quarters east."

If these bearings are correct, the rock upon which the Quetta struck is about 2 miles to the eastward of Mid Rock, and about 1 mile south-west from Cambridge Point, on the largest Mount Adolphus Island, the exact geographical position being lat. 10 deg. 40 min. 10 sec. S., long. 142 deg. 38 min. 10 sec E. At this point the soundings on the Admiralty chart show 12 fathoms, and it is right in the track of the course recommended by the Admiralty.

STATEMENT BY MISS NICKLIN.

Miss Nicklin states:—The ladies were singing and practising for a concert in the music saloon when the ship struck. Mrs. Lord and the youngest Miss Lacy and my mother were in their cabins. Captain Whish and Miss Waugh were in the saloon writing letters. I believe all these rushed on the deck when the vessel struck. The noise caused by the vessel striking sounded like a tank going overboard; then there was a grating sound and then a smell of water from the engine-room. I ran down to my mother, who returned with me on to the deck. I then heard the captain say, "All who want to be saved, go aft." Mother asked father to go down and try help Mrs. Lord up. He went down, and we never saw him again. We rushed aft, and just had time to get upon the railing over the stern so as to avoid the awning when the ship went down We did not jump off. The ship seemed not to sink, but the waters seemed to rise around us. The vessel went down suddenly at the last moment, leaving nearly 200 people all huddled together in the water treading upon each other. When the vessel went down I lost mother but I know not how. I sank twice, and then floated for a while as I could swim. I then caught hold of a grating to which the purser and two or three Javanese were also clinging. Another Javanese tried to get on to the grating, and frightened me so that I let go. I floated a little longer and then caught a dead sheep, to which I clung until I got hold of a plank. I was alone. I called out to the boats, the people on which could hear, but not see me, as the moon had gone down. I tried to swim and paddle away to the shore, which I could plainly see and got near the shore, but became too weak to work any longer. I then waited for daylight, and fell partially asleep several times while trying upon the plank. At daylight I swam towards the shore, still holding the plank, and reached land in about three hours' time. When I got into shallow water an Indian cabin boy, who was the only person on the island, helped me ashore, as I was too weak to walk. When I first got on to the plank I tore off my skirt. My arm and neck are much burnt and I now feel very weak. There was no water on the island. About 4 o'clock a boat came in and took me to Mr. Jardine's place where we could not have been treated with greater kindness. We reached Somerset about half-past 11 on Saturday night, and were taken on board the Merrie England on

...TULATION TO ...M. SAYANI.

... of the Khoja community ... at the family residence of the ... ghoy, Peerbhoy, Khoja Muhoila, to pre... an address of congratulation to the Hon'ble R. M. ... a member of the community, on his appoint... to the Legislative Council. Members of other na... munities were also present. On the motion ... Ahmoobhoy Adiana, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, ... Khoja merchant and mill-owner, was called ... chair. The chairman, after making a few pre... remarks on the business before the meeting, ... upon Mr. A. M. Duarnissi, one of the secretaries ... the R. M. Sayani Testimonial Fund, to read ... dress from the Khoja community of Bombay, ... as follows :—

"We, the undersigned members of the Khoja com... beg to approach you with this brief address of ... ulation in commemoration of the joyous occa... the benign Government of Bombay having con... upon you, as the first Khoja member from amongst ... munity, the honor of a seat in the Legislative ... of the Bombay Presidency. From the time ... dist of hard study and self-exertion in the ... varied difficulties, you became, from amongst ... many ... or rather from amongst all the ... dians of Western India, the first recipient of ... ree of M. A., of the Bombay University. The ... mmunity had reason to build high expect... you. Subsequently having successfully pass... LL. B. Examination, you became the first ... olicitor of the Bombay High Court. After ... at you began to take an active part in the ad... ation of public affairs. Having become mem... the Local Municipal Corporation and Town ... ncil, you were deservedly successful in carning ... nd enjoying the distinction of Chairman and Presi... ent of the ... In the year 1885, in appre... ciation of your rising merits, the Local Government ... ppointed you to the Sheriffalty of Bombay, an honor ... which had never theretofore been bestowed upon any ... gentleman of the Islam faith. With all your advance in ... knowledge and culture, with all the blessings of the ... learned legal profession, with all the high position at... ained by you as a member of public and private bodies, ... ith all prominence in the public and with all ... honorable distinctions conferred upon you by ... overnment, whilst, on the one hand, the light ... ...ams of modesty, politeness, amiable disposi... disinterested public spirit began to mani... f in you in its ever-growing radiance, like a ... ...tful tree, on the other hand, for the mutual ... the Government and the governed, you be... ame an active part in matters promoting har... ...tween the Government and the governed, ...rose during those days, and you have ... ...ved by your own example that the ... ...ulture and the propriety of distinctions ... ...ed by Government does not consist in ... ere name, or honour, or self-interest, but is devoted ... and dedicated to the achievement of useful public ... orks for the good of the people. Fortunately, for ... he people, so erudite a person, such a true ap... preciator of merits, so pure-hearted a nobleman, such a ... protector of the people, and so kind and sincere a ... friend of the Government as Lord Reay was appointed ... the post of Governor of this Presidency, and his ... xcellency having tasted by the touchstone of his ... tern experience the merits of worthy native gen... men, regarded as the representatives of the people, ... like a true and honest Governor given those ... ose merits he found approaching to the standard ... med by him, a wide field of usefulness in ... shape of official posts and titles, with a view to ... ble them to perform works of public utility with ... eater facility. It is but natural that we should be ... rejoiced at your appointment to the honorable post of ... a Member of the Legislative Council of this Presidency, ... because it is the first instance of its kind in the case of ... Khojas; but a far nobler cause which prompts us to ... rejoice is that a Governor of the stamp of Lord Reay ... who is known to be an experienced and far-sighted ... protector of the people, finding your worthiness up to ... the standard formed by him, has admitted you into ... the Legislative Council, in doing which it must, we ... can assert with confidence, have been the desire and ... hope of his Lordship that you may be useful in ... strengthening the Government by guarding the interests ... of the people. We all heartily join in such desire, ... and hope and pray to the All-bountiful Providence that ... that merciful Creator may continue to shower upon you ... for ever his choicest gifts and blessings, and give long ... life and prosperity, so that you may always be ready ... to exert yourself for the good of the public, and the ... benedictions of one and all may be realised as regards ... yourself and your descendants. With a view to per... petuate the memory of such an auspicious occasion, ... and to cause that liberal Englishmanship ... which can have achieved this success to be appreci... ed, the members of your community have, by raising ... a small fund, collected a certain sum, and resolved ... that the same be invested in four per cent Govern... ment promissory loan notes, and entrusted to the ... Bombay University, with the object that out of its ... income a scholarship tenable for one year be awarded, ... to that student from amongst the Khoja community ... who may be most successful at the Matriculation ... Examination, and ... ...inues his studies at any of the ... colleges affiliated with the University, the terms ... whereof are hereafter to be settled by the secretaries ... of this fund with the University Syndicate. Being ... desirous that your name be associated with this fund, ... we wish to dedicate to the University the amount ... which has been collected in the name of "The ... Rahimtala Sayani Khoja Testimonial Fund," and ... we intend that the scholarship to be awarded from ... its income be designated "The Sayani Khoja Testi... monial Scholarship," and we trust you will accept it.

Mr. Hassambhoy Visram then read an address received from the Khoja community of Kutch and surrounding districts for presentation to the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani. It was as follows :—

"The gratification we, the entire Cutchee *jamat*, have felt at your appointment as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council knows no bounds, and we ... ...el ourselves on this occasion to express the ... outburst of our joy. Having successfully passed the ... higher University examinations, you became a solicitor ... and thereby elevated, as we take it, the position and ... dignity of the Khoja community. The Government of Bombay having appreciated your virtues, your scholarship, and your intelligence, had have bestowed upon you the honour of the Sheriffalty of Bombay, after which you became the President of the Corporation, and our satisfaction is very great now that the honourable distinction of membership of the Bombay Legislative Council, has been conferred upon you, and we fully trust that you will honourably and independently discharge the duties of this appointment, having regard to public interest. Many others have to learn a lesson from your example. It clearly shows to what rank a man can attain merely by means of his virtues and his liberal education. We have a two-fold rejoicing, first, as members of your community, and, secondly, as Cutchees, inasmuch as no Cutchee has hitherto such a high honour conferred upon him. In conclusion our prayer to God is that, enjoying a long life and acquiring still higher honours, you may be able to promote the welfare of the country."

Both the above addresses, enclosed in silver caskets, were handed to the Honble Mr. Sayani. Khurshad Hoosein Tapiz, a Mahomedan poet, and his brother recited Persian and Urdu verses, respectively, in honour of Mr. Sayani, which were much appreciated. Mr. Tapiz then delivered an oral address of congratulation on behalf of the Mahomedan Friendly Union Club; and Mr. Sheik Cumroodin delivered an oral address of congratulation on behalf of the Anjuman Araba-bai-Saffa. Mr. Devjee Parbat next read an address of congratulation from Cutchee Hindus, which was also presented to Mr. Sayani.

The Hon. Mr. Sayani, in replying to all the addresses, said—"I beg to tender my most grateful thanks to the members of my community, both of Bombay and of Cutch, and of Calcutta, for the honour they have done me by presenting the addresses on my nomination to the Legislative Council of this Presidency and for the kind expressions they have used towards me. I need hardly say that I feel gratified, for the double reason that these addresses prove that the members of my community sympathise with me, and that they approve of my selection by H. E. the Governor. It is encouraging to any one endeavouring to do his duty, to find that the community is taking a kindly interest in his endeavours, and it is gratifying to him to note that any encouragement given, to him by Government has the approbation of his community. It is, no doubt, true that one must do his duty, not for the sake of encouragement or approbation, but it is also equally true that, although such encouragement and approbation ought not to be the motives, still when they are spontaneously given, they are most welcome, inasmuch as they tend to confirm that one is actually doing his duty, and is not merely led into believing that he is doing it. Hence it is that the approbation of one's family, one's friends, one's club, one's community, one's fellow-citizens, is extremely gratifying. Each of us has, according to his circumstances, his little realm, his circumscribed circle, within which he wishes to rise in importance, and just as a man of rare and exceptional mental powers, or a soldier of rare military ability, desires the approbation of the whole world, another man in humbler circumstances desires the approbation of the community of his small village. It is human nature, all over the world the same. Reference is made in the address to my exertions made to pass the several examinations in the school and at the college. It is a very old saying that there is no royal road to learning, and the rich and the poor, the high and the low, must all alike work hard to pass the examinations. Notwithstanding, however, the necessary toil and trouble I had to undergo in passing the examinations, when I look back upon my past life, I cannot help thinking that the best portion of it was that I passed at the school and at the college, especially the latter. The references to education made in the addresses reminds me of my oft-repeated exortations to my community to exert their best endeavours to educate their children, both boys and girls. The Mahomedan community has already too long neglected education in silent apathy, and I am glad to note that they are now awaking to a sense of the necessity of acquiring education, and I trust that the near approaching ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Madrusa-i-Anjuma-i-Islam by H. E. the Governor will be a precursor of the raising of many more Mussulman educational institutions throughout the length and breadth, not only of this Presidency, but also of the whole of India. It is most fitting that Lord Reay, who is an eminent educationist himself, has been asked and graciously consented to perform the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Anjuman school aforesaid. This Presidency has been very lucky in having his Lordship as its ruler for the last five years, for, in addition to being an eminent educationist, his Lordship has proved to be a statesman of a very high order, and is, at the same time distinguished for the urbanity of his manners, for his courtesy, for his hospitality, for the simplicity of his character, thorough conscientiousness in the discharge of his various and multifarious duties, and broad and liberal views. I have no doubt that as time rolls on all classes will appreciate him more and more, and his name will stand pre-eminent in the long list of the illustrious rulers of this Presidency. Reference is also made in the addresses to my labours on the Corporation and on the Town Council and Standing Committee and as the Chairman and President of the Corporation. It is the duty of every citizen to assist in the management of the affairs of the city, and I should exhort you to endeavour to return as many councillors from our community as you possibly can. Our Mussulman community should cast off its apathy and must push itself forward as our Parsi brethren do, and I have every hope that, so far as our Khoja brethren are concerned, hailing as they principally do from that unique province of Cutch whose sons are distinguished for being hardy, laborious, clear-headed intelligent and straightforward; if they will but show energy and pluck, they will soon begin to take in our local self-government a not inconsiderable part, and I can assure them, from my own personal experience, that our European, Parsi and Hindoo fellow-citizens will welcome us with open arms. You know that our Mussulman element is numerically very weak in the Municipal Corporation ... I have received the most cordial support from the Corporation, and they were even pleased to do me the signal honour of electing me as their Chairman, and it is due to them that I should take this opportunity of publicly thanking them. This harmonious and brotherly feeling shown by the Municipal Corporation is in accord with the harmony that is the prominent characteristic of this city, and it is well for all parties concerned that it should be so, for if any one of the factors constituting a commonwealth is much behind the rest, it is a burden on the rest and retards the general progress of the commonwealth, and our citizens know that unity is strength. Reference is made in the addresses to the fact that you have collected a sum of rupees, which you purpose to be dedicated to the encouragement of students from our community to acquire college education. I need not say that I perfectly agree with the object, and hope you will allow me to contribute a small sum to the sum you have collected to be offered to our University. Our community in this respect also should imitate our Parsi friends who are always ready to contribute handsomely towards the maintenance and education of the children of their community, and towards the relief of their poor and suffering brethren, and the result is their charitable funds now amount to several lacs of rupees. I need not remind you that by our religion we are bound to contribute 2½ per cent. for this purpose; the command to do this constitutes one of the fundamental principles of Islam. We should therefore each and all systematically make our contributions, and it is not only meritorious from a religious point of view to do so, but I think from all points of view it is commendable to a very high degree. It helps the community as a whole, and enables it to improve and to make better progress. In conclusion, I once more exhort you to educate your children to the best of your ability. I am aware that some people are inclined to think that general education ... offered by our ... and Arts colleges is not of very great use to those who are destined to take up the mercantile profession. I must say that I entirely disagree with such idea. There was a time, no doubt, in this city when it was not absolutly necessary for a merchant to be an educated man, but that time has long since passed away. At present, to be a successful merchant, one must necessarily be an educated man, and method, regularity, close observation, calculation, a good stock of information, adequate acquaintance with the science of political economy and some knowledge of law are as necessary as money and labour. In fact, commercial profession, unlike special professions, embraces many fields of knowledge, and the time is fast approaching, when not the drones of the family, but the very cream of men will alone be considered fit to be called on to become votaries of commerce. The other matter I again wish to impress upon your minds is that you should study our religion. I need not tell you that it is the most beautiful religion in the world. It contains excellent moral precepts, grand and lofty ideas of virtue, forbearance, courage, humility in prosperity, patience in adversity, fortitude in suffering, generosity towards opponents and loyalty to established government. It teaches you to be fit for the present world and to become fitted for the next. It teaches you what man is, and what he is destined to become. In short, it teaches man to know himself aright, and to know his Creator. I again beg to tender you my most grateful thanks for the honor you have done me to-day and pray unto merciful Providence that our community and the other Mussulman communities may rise higher and higher every day."

Mr. D. R. Chichgar, with the permission of the chairman, made some remarks, appropriate to the occasion, which were received with applause. On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhai Visram, thanks were voted to Messrs. A. M. Dharamsi and Meher Alli Mahomed Patel and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, the secretaries, and Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, the treasurer of the fund; and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman. Refreshments were supplied, and flowers and rose-water distributed before the assembly separated.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mar. 31.—Madras United S. and W. Mills.
31.—Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company.
31.—Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents.
31.—Millowners' Association.
31.—Lord Reay lays Foundation-stone of Mahomedan Madressa.
April 1.—Farewell Entertainment to Lord Reay, Poona.
2.—Municipal Standing Committee.
2.—Indian Manufacturing Company.
2.—Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company.
3.—Bombay Legislative Council.
5.—Barsee Oil Co.
5.—Bombay Legislative Council.
7.—Evening party to Lord and Lady Reay by Mr. K. M. Heeramanek.
9.—Municipal Standing Committee.
9.—Bombay Legislative Council.
10.—Second Criminal Sessions.
10.—Expected arrival of Lord Harris.
12.—Departure of Lord and Lady Reay per mail steamer.
12.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
12.—Elphinstone College Gathering address by Mr. Justice Telang.
16.—Municipal Standing Committee.
16.—Examination of Articled Clerks.
16.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.
19.—Bombay Gymkhana Races.

DIVINE SERVICE.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

Services for Holy Week.—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Ante-Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Special Service and Address.
Except in Wednesday evening.

Good Friday.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Ante-Communion and Sermon.
12-30 p.m.—Litany, Address, and Silent Prayer.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Easter Day.

7-30 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

THE Queen looked terribly stern, says the *Lady's Pictorial*, as she drove up Castlehill on her return to Windsor and, contrary to her usual custom, scarcely acknowledged the salutations of the scores of people who lined the streets. Princess Beatrice appeared to be in high good humour, but Prince Henry, whom many people did not at first recognise because of his bronzed complexion and newly grown beard looked as glum and behaved as discourteously as ever, scowling at the people as if each separate man and woman were his deadly enemy. Rumour has, it, writes the same paper, that Princess Beatrice is to have a house of her own. It is natural enough that the Prince and Princess Henry should desire a home of their own, now that they have a little family about them, and especially when the young husband chafes under the strict rules upon which the Queen punctilliously insists. But the Queen, of course, naturally clings to the daughter who has been the constant companion of her widowhood; the little Battenbergs, too, are grand-mamma's specials, so that a separate menage is very improbable at present.

The absurd story about Lord Salisbury's alarming increase of bulk has been revived, and with a good deal of impertinent personal freedom it is announced that the Premier now scales eighteen stones. But it seems to have been forgotten that for many years Lord Salisbury was seventeen stones, and has always been what is called a big man. In any case, eighteen stone is not a serious growth for a naturally large structure. Major O'Gorman, when he sat in the House, weighed either twenty-one or twenty-two stone, and Sir William Harcourt must be quite nineteen. Yet twenty years ago "Historicus" only pulled the beam at thirteen stone. The truth about Lord Salisbury is that he has become of late very round-shouldered.

Just now the German papers are printing a good deal about Dr. Hintzpeter, who acted as tutor to the Emperor when his father was Crown Prince, and has now been nominated a member of the council charged with dealing with the labour question. The re-establishment of his connection with the Kaiser is regarded as important. There are rumours about a continuance of Dr. Hintzpeter's influence over his previous ward, to the discarding even of counsel which has hitherto been paramount in high places. There are some who view in the Emperor's attachment to the person and respect for the judgment of Dr. Hintzpeter a relationship similar to that which existed between the Emperor Fredrick and Professor Gefficken, the details of which will be still remembered; but, however this may be, it is certain that the Emperor, since his accession, has often paid his former tutor the compliment of consulting him and requesting his assistance in various critical affairs, as witness, for example, the Westphalian strikes. At a banquet in Munster last autumn the Emperor referred to Dr. Hinzpeter as the incorporation of all the best virtues of a typical Westphalian—solid, simple clear-headed, honest-hearted, rough, sagacious, trustworthy and true as steel. He married a Mademoiselle d'Harcourt, who had been French governess in the family of the Crown Prince.

M. De Freycinet, the French War Minister, seems desirous of emulating the deeds of Mr. Gilbert's hero, "Captain Reece, commanding of the Mantlepiece." He has himself suffered from influenza, and a fellow-feeling makes him wondrous kind to the French soldiers. Henceforth soldiers in temporary detention are to be supplied with overcoats and rugs, and to be visited by the officer on duty twice a day. It was by looking to the comfort of the common soldier that Boulanger gained much of his popularity; and the French Government acts wisely in taking this particular leaf out of "Le Brav' General's" book.

The recent achievement of Miss Nellie Bly, is now to be surpassed by no less a person than the extraordinary George Francis Train, known in America as Citizen Train. He is also going to put a girdle round the earth in some sixty days. Mr. Train is remembered as the pioneer of tramways in England, he having introduced them into Birkenhead nearly a generation ago. Mr. Train has of later years developed an eccentricity which has laid him under the suspicion of insanity. For months together he used to sit on a bench all day in Madison-square, New York, without ever uttering a word. Recently he has been in prison in Boston, after emerging from which he used periodically to entertain children and journalists at his hotel. Mr. Train will lecture *en route* at San Francisco.

An autograph hunter recently received from Mark Twain the following response to a ... request for his autograph ... of the joke being that the letter was written and signed on the typewriter :—"I hope I shall not offend you; I shall certainly say nothing with the intention to offend you. I must explain myself, however, and I will do it as briefly as I can. What you ask me to do, I am asked to do as often as one-half dozen times a week. Three hundred letters a year! One's impulse is to freely consent, but one's time and necessary occupations will not permit it. There is no way but to decline in all cases, making no exceptions, and I wish to call your attention to a thing which has probably not occurred to you, and that is this: That no man takes pleasure in exercising his trade as a pastime. Writing is my trade, and I exercise it only when I am obliged to. You might make your request of a doctor, or a builder, or a sculptor, and there would be no impropriety in it, but if you asked either of these for a specimen of his trade, his handiwork, he would be justified in rising to a point of order. It would never be fair to ask a doctor for one of his corpses to remember him by."

Madame Antoinette Sterling is one of the most popular vocalists in the kingdom, but it is not generally known that she is an American. She wedded and Englishman, and has lived in London a number of years. She is not only a native American, but also a rabid American. Her patriotism is much better than her art. Madame Sterling has her eccentricities, and they are rather admirable than otherwise; and one of them is her positive refusal to wear a low-necked dress. When the Queen "commanded" her to sing in the royal presence Madame Sterling replied that she wished to obey her Majesty, but she could not appear in the conventional evening dress. She has but one way of arranging her hair, and that is to comb it ... the middle of the crown and together it with a bit of velvet at the nape of the neck. Her gowns are always of a sombre hue, and are quite loose and flowing. No singer in the kingdom is more widely respected or occupies a more dignified social position than Madame Sterling does.

"Buffalo Bill" feels rather chagrined at President Carnot's refusal to accept a handsome lamp that our famous American had made in America for the French President at a cost of £250. President Carnot declined on the ground that he accepted presents from no one. The lamp is nine feet high, made of carved brass on a table of Mexican onyx 28 inches square. On a plaque of onyx fastened to the lamp rod is attached a large bandolo mand captured by Colonel ... on the frontiers. The shade of the lamp is 37 inches in diametre, and is made of scarlet silk covered with moss green tulle embroidered with poppies and corn flowers.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, who the other day married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon, is one of the richest and best-dressed of the younger men on the Liberal side of the House of Commons. He is not exactly Radical, but is in general line with the average mass of the party. Mr. Gardner is a clear and fluent speaker, with a pleasant voice and agreeable manners; and as he is also good-looking, he is a general favourite and may very likely be included in a future Liberal Ministry. His seat for the Saffron Walden Division of Essex is one of the safest in the country. Mr. Gardner and his bride "left in the afternoon for Hoolwood near Beckenham, which has been lent for the honeymoon by the Earl of Derby." Holwood is a mansion which will be always associated with the name of William Pitt.

Sir John Fowler, the hero of the Forth Bridge, is perhaps the most eminent of contemporary English engineers. He helped in the construction of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and he constructed the very difficult Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line, with its ...rous tunnels, viaducts, and bridges. In London, however, his greatest work (prior to the Forth Bridge) was done, for he executed the Metropolitan District and St. John's-wood Railways. He is consulting engineer to the Great Western and Great Northern Railways, and he has been employed by the Khedive of Egypt in important public works in that country. Sir John Fowler is seventy-three years of age.

Mr. Matthew William Thompson, of Guisley, near Leeds, who receives a baronetcy as Chairman of the Forth Bridge Railway Company, began life as a barrister, but was for many years a brewer and worsted manufacturer at Bradford. Twenty-one years ago he contested Bradford at a bye-election, but was beaten by Mr. Edward Miall. In 1872 he was Mayor of the town. On the death of the late Mr. Ellis he was elected Chairman of the Midland Railway, and he is also Chairman of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway. He is 70 years of age.

NOTICES.

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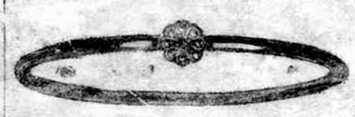

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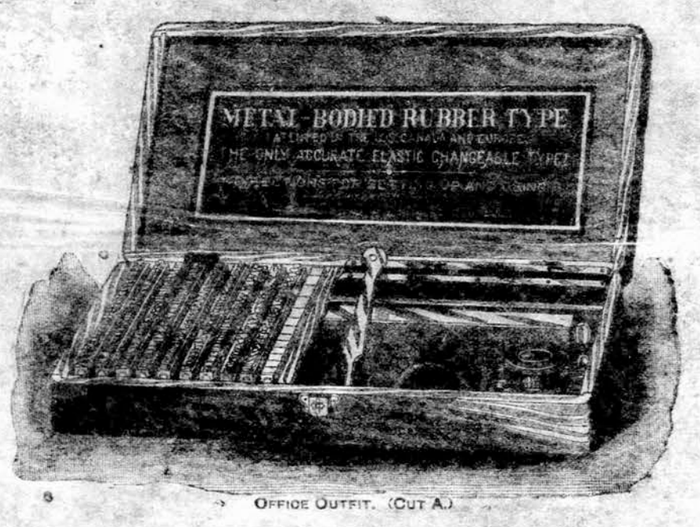

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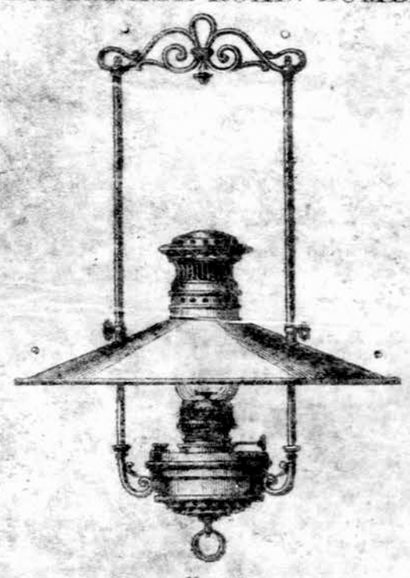

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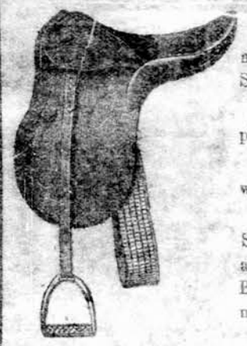

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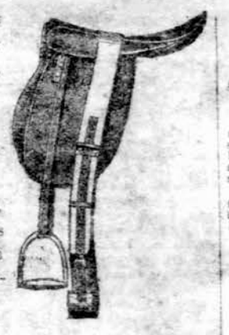

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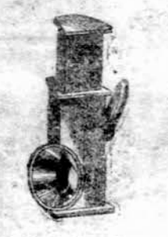

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